

Law Enforcement News

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Excessive force in LA

This time county sheriff's department is criticized for policy & practice on use of force; sweeping reforms urged

An analysis of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department has found "deeply disturbing evidence" of excessive force by deputies and a lack of discipline for officers implicated in excessive force incidents.

The 359-page report, released July 21, was compiled by a 60-member staff headed by Superior Court Judge James G. Kolts. Kolts was appointed Special Counsel in December to review "recruitment, training, job performance and evaluation, record-keeping and management practices, as they relate to allegations of excessive force, the community sensitivity of deputies and the [Los Angeles Sheriff's Department] citizen complaint procedure."

The county Board of Supervisors convened the inquiry because of an increase in the number of officer-involved shootings and a flurry of excessive force complaints, which have resulted in a \$32-million payout by Los Angeles County to settle claims against the 8,000-member agency.

The so-called "Kolts report" has been likened to the Christopher Commission report, issued last year in the wake of the Rodney King beating incident, which called for massive reforms in the Los Angeles Police Department. The Christopher Commission's recommendations of changes in the tenure of police chiefs led to the retirement in June of Police Chief Daryl F. Gates.

While the Kolts report is no less searing in its criticisms, it differs from the Christopher Commission document in that it does not call on the chief law enforcement executive, Sheriff Sherman Block, to step down, nor does it suggest that the number of a sheriff's terms be limited.

The report's key finding was that "within the LASD there is deeply disturbing evidence of excessive force and lax discipline. The LASD has not been able to solve its problems of excessive force in the past and has not reformed itself with adequate thoroughness and speed."

"The Department should emphasize by every means possible that it does not tolerate excessive force. Every word and action of the Department must reinforce that policy," the report continued.

Despite a "self-examination" initiated by Block in 1990 aimed at revamping the agency's procedures on force, discipline, training and community sensitivity, the report said that the Sheriff's Department "like the LAPD, has too many officers who have resorted to unnecessary and excessive force. The LASD has not done an adequate job of disciplining them. It has not dealt adequately with those who supervise them. It has not listened enough to what the communities and constituencies of the LASD want and expect in their police...."

"The LASD has a longer way to go than it has traveled thus far before its performance in the area of force, complaint resolution, internal investigation and community policing is where a law enforcement agency of its importance should be," the report said.

The report included over 100 accounts of excessive force that occurred from 1987 to 1992, which were compiled from data supplied by the LASD, and interviews with more than 60 individuals and groups. Included were accounts of deputies beating suspects with flashlights and nightsticks, and reports that they unnecessarily used dogs to effect arrests.

It also offered details about police-involved shootings, which it said accounted for 23 percent of the cases studied, and which resulted in 13 deaths and \$8.1 million in payments by the county to survivors. "Only eight of the 29 victims allegedly had deadly weapons when the shootings occurred, and only three ever fired a shot," the report said of the incidents. Most of those shot were minorities, it added.

Of the 124 incidents studied by the panel, only 22 deputies were disciplined for their involvement. Discipline included suspension in six cases, a resignation in one case, and suspensions or oral and written reprimands in the remaining cases, the report said.

The department's approach to investigating excessive force complaints

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Coke and a sandwich:

Lunchtime legions keep tabs on KC crackhouses

Narcotics officers in Kansas City, Mo., are taking their meal breaks in front of suspected crackhouses — weather permitting — and while most people would find their choice of dining ambiance a bit unappetizing, police officials say it helps to intimidate dealers and buyers, thereby putting a small dent in the local drug trade.

The tactic, unofficially dubbed "Operation Snack 'n' Crack," involves tactical officers of the Kansas City Police Department's Street Narcotics Unit, whose duties include serving search warrants at suspected drug locations. The officers, who survey drug locations in a van that has become known by the street culture as the "kick-in" van, surprise drug dealers when they pull up to a suspected drug location, pull out lawn chairs, and proceed to "sit down and have dinner," said Capt. Rachel Whipple, a 12-year veteran of the department.

"We're certainly not claiming that this is wiping out narcotics in Kansas City, but at least for the half hour or 45 minutes that we're there, it gives the people on the block a little bit of a break because nobody sells drugs in that period of time," she said. "The point isn't to arrest anyone — just let them know we're there."

Even so, some drug buyers won't let a show of uniformed presence deter them from making their connections. "Some people are real oblivious to it," Whipple recalled. "One woman drove up and honked like crazy. When nobody would come out and sell to her, she was obviously very annoyed and drove away. Ten minutes later, she's back and goes through the same routine and drives away again. I don't know if

it ever dawned on her that we were sitting there. And these are like eight or nine very large guys in black uniforms — difficult to miss."

The al fresco meals have occurred in two of the city's three central police districts. No one area is targeted, said Whipple. "We're able to find a drug house just about anywhere in the inner city," she said.

Law-abiding local residents like the idea, according to Whipple. "We have been just inundated with people want-

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Home to Houston

Brown, in surprise move, leaving NYPD

In a move that stunned New York City police officers and residents alike, Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown announced his resignation Aug. 3 after two and a half years as head of the nation's largest police agency.

Brown, whose resignation is effective Sept. 1, said he was leaving because his wife is seriously ill.

The announcement's bombshell impact was intensified by the disclosure, during the same news conference, that Chief of Department David W. Scott, a 30-year veteran who is the agency's highest-ranking uniformed official, would also be stepping down, because of unspecified health reasons.

The departures come at a critical juncture for the city's Police Department, as it grapples with allegations of drug-related corruption that have resulted in a probe by an independent

panel appointed by Mayor David N. Dinkins and fallout from the police shooting in July that sparked violent protests in which one person died.

Brown, 55, who informed Dinkins of his plans in late July, said the serious illness of his wife, Yvonne, forced him to choose between the 29,000-officer department and his family. The nature of Yvonne Brown's illness was not disclosed, and the Commissioner refused to divulge details, saying: "I have already said all I intend to say about my wife. She is a private person."

Brown said he would be returning to Houston, where he was Police Chief from 1982 to 1990. Brown, who holds a doctorate in criminology, said he had accepted a faculty position at Texas Southern University, where he will teach criminology and public administration management. The less rigorous academic life will allow him to care for his wife and four children, some of whom

reside in the Houston area, he said.

The Commissioner also denied that recent events—including Dinkins' empaneling of an independent commission to study allegations of police corruption and shortcomings in the Police Department's Internal Affairs Division, and the Mayor's support for an all-civilian review board, which Brown opposes—played a role in his decision. "My priorities are quite clear," he said. "My family comes first."

Brown, a longtime advocate of community-oriented policing, said he regretted leaving the department at a time when his vision of a top-to-bottom community policing plan for the agency has started to become a full-fledged reality. "From a personal standpoint, I would prefer to be around and be a part of the continuation of what I think will be the

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What They Are Saying:

"My priorities are quite clear. My family comes first."

— New York City Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown, who resigned effective Sept. 1 because his wife is seriously ill. (1:5)

Around the Nation

Northeast

CONNECTICUT — The City of Torrington will pay \$3.4 million to settle a class-action suit on behalf of ex-prisoners whose phone calls from jail were taped illegally by police from 1973 to 1989. Ex-inmates affected by the suit have until Sept. 1 to file proofs of claim.

The Legislature approved a package of gun-control measures July 6 that toughens penalties for those who provide guns to youths under 18 and prohibits carrying firearms near schools.

DELAWARE — Wilmington police officers who test positive for cocaine, heroin or marijuana or admit using the drugs will be dismissed under a mandatory-testing agreement, signed in mid-July by Mayor Daniel Frawley and the city police union.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Metropolitan police are reviewing a new anti-AIDS law that allows city officials to issue clean needles to drug users awaiting treatment because the law appears to contradict an existing ordinance that mandates arrest for anyone caught with drug paraphernalia.

MARYLAND — State Police are increasing the number of random searches of commercial buses on I-95 because drug couriers are using them to transport drugs to New York. They say they have seized 35 pounds of cocaine so far this year during bus searches, including some stashed in a teddy bear.

MASSACHUSETTS — A \$25,000 state grant was recently awarded to Joey Fournier Victims Services Inc., a Boston-area victims' rights group, and will be used to counsel victims and witnesses as to their rights.

The Supreme Judicial Court late in July upheld a state law that suspends the driver's license of anyone convicted of a drug offense.

The state Health Care Committee approved a measure in July that mandates AIDS education and training to reduce the risk of contracting the disease among police, court, corrections and other public safety workers.

NEW JERSEY — The Republican-controlled Legislature approved a bill Aug. 3 that would gut the state's tough ban on assault weapons, while creating "gun-free" zones around schools and imposing a mandatory five-year prison term on violators. The bill would also give mandatory 10-year prison terms for those convicted of using a gun to carry out certain drug-related crimes. Gov. Jim Florio, who in 1990 signed the law banning the sale, ownership or possession of semiautomatic weapons or guns with magazines of more than 15 rounds, said he will veto the measure and request a non-binding referendum to be put before voters.

An off-duty East Orange police lieutenant was arrested by New York City police who said he was trying to sell guns in a drug-infested South Bronx neighborhood on July 29. Police say they arrested John Bingham, 40, after finding a 9mm. semiautomatic and a

.38-caliber revolver on the front seat of his car.

NEW YORK — An upper Manhattan neighborhood plagued by drug dealing erupted in violence for five days in early July after the shooting death of a convicted drug offender by a white police officer. The violence, which left one person dead and scores more injured, was sparked when Officer Michael O'Keefe fatally shot Jose "Kiko" Garcia, a 24-year-old Dominican national. O'Keefe claimed he shot Garcia in self-defense after the man brandished a gun at him; neighbors say Garcia was beaten and then shot by the officer without provocation. The incident deepened a rift between Mayor David N. Dinkins and the politically powerful Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, which blasted the Mayor for his visit to Garcia's bereaved family. O'Keefe, a six-year veteran, had not been charged at press time, and investigations into the July 3 shooting are continuing.

A Middletown man who served a year in prison for robbery and unlawful imprisonment was arrested Aug. 4 in connection with the murders of six women ranging in age from 14 to 34. Nathaniel White, 32, had been released in April after serving time for the knifepoint abduction of a woman. Law enforcement officials are seeking to interview White to see if he is involved in other unsolved slayings.

A state task force said Aug. 3 that security forces on the campuses of the State University of New York should be given police designation, with more authority and jurisdiction in areas surrounding campuses. The University-Wide Task Force on Public Safety said that changing the status would "clarify the authority vested in the department."

New York Transit Police officials said Aug. 6 that the number of felonies in the city's subway had dropped from 8,964 in 1990 to 7,563 last year. The figure includes a 31-percent drop in robberies in the two-year period. Police Chief William O'Connor credits a jump in the number of uniformed officers — from 3,759 in 1990 to 4,409 this year — for the decline.

New York City police reported that 2,401 guns were turned in during the citywide Gun Amnesty Program, which began in March and was recently extended to September. The program paid \$116,000 to people who turned in their weapons — legal or not, no questions asked. Among the guns collected were hundreds of Civil War replicas, guns issued during the two World Wars, as well as high-tech machine guns. The guns are to be melted down.

Buffalo vice squad detectives posed as high rollers and used a stretch limousine to snare three suspected prostitutes in July. The officers wine and dined the women, then drove them around town in a limo driven by a lieutenant posing as a chauffeur. After the women offered to perform sex acts for \$500 each, they were transported — in style — to police headquarters, where they were arrested on misdemeanor prostitution charges.

New York police officials have issued a memo saying officers cannot seize "car radios or radios installed in or on private property" when respond-

ing to noise violations. The memo was issued after an Environmental Control Board judge charged that police illegally arrested minorities for playing loud music and sometimes seized their stereo equipment and cars.

A massive manhunt continues for Patrick Bannon, a former nightclub bouncer, who is wanted in the July 18 shooting deaths of off-duty New York City Housing Police Officer Paul Heidelberg and another man outside a Queens bar. Heidelberg was killed as he tried to break up a fight outside the nightclub, police said.

New York City police Officer James Launtsch, 35, was killed July 23 when a gun that his wife, Annette, was cleaning fired and struck him once in the chest. Annette, also a police officer, was not charged in the death, which was ruled accidental.

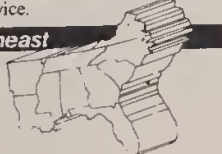
PENNSYLVANIA — The House Judiciary Committee is studying ways to close a loophole in the state's drunken driving law that lets offenders challenge blood-alcohol tests. Many offenders are able to argue that the tests were administered over an hour after they were stopped by police and that their blood-alcohol level was normal while they were driving.

RHODE ISLAND — State Police Capt. Donald Kettelle was sworn in July 9 as chief of the Foster Police Department until a permanent appointee is named. Kettelle, who served as interim chief in Foster in 1979, replaced John Murray Sr., who retired in May.

State Police Sgt. Alton Conn Jr. became acting police chief of the Tiverton Police Department on July 6, replacing Asa Davol, who resigned in a dispute over who pays police health insurance premiums.

State officials have commissioned a study to bring 911-emergency service to the state by 1995. Currently less than 15 percent of the state's residents have 911 service.

Southeast



ARKANSAS — State officials who barred the Ku Klux Klan from a highway cleanup program have permitted a group seeking to legalize marijuana to participate. Highway and Transportation spokesman Bill Stanton said the state chapter of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws meets the criteria for the Adopt-A-Highway campaign. He said NORML does not advocate "doing anything illegal" and noted that the Klan has had a history of conflict with the law.

FLORIDA — A white supremacist who wrote about how to kill blacks and cover up the crimes was convicted of murder July 29 in the shooting death of a black Persian Gulf war veteran. Prosecutors say George Loeb said his writings were a blueprint for the death of Petty Officer 3rd Class Harold Mansfield Jr., 22, who was slain during a parking lot argument in Jacksonville in May 1991.

An 11-year-old boy found a rusty ammunition box filled with what ap-

peared to be \$500,000 in \$20 bills — enough for a "zillion candy bars," according to his father. His bubble burst when U.S. Treasury agents disclosed that the cash found by Ian Donahue on July 4 was fake. But the youth did not go away empty-handed: Agents made him an honorary junior member of the Secret Service.

GEORGIA — Wealthy children who break the law receive lighter sentences than their poorer counterparts, says a University of Georgia study, which suggests that the poor are often the victims of judicial bias and insensitive police.

Muscogee County Sheriff's officials say the Lady Godiva Cleaning Service offered more than scantily clad maids to clean offices and homes. Ads and fliers touted the service with its "gorgeous staff, day or evening, home or office, reasonable hourly rates." So the Sheriff's Department had a deputy pose as a potential customer. When the company's owner arrived with the maid, who offered sex for a price, both were arrested on prostitution-related charges.

Former Chatham County Metro Drug detective Johnny Ray Moore, 30, was convicted July 27 in U.S. District Court in Savannah of gun possession and distributing five ounces of cocaine taken in a December 1990 drug raid.

LOUISIANA — City workers in New Iberia were given an Aug. 14 deadline to sign a new drug policy or be fired. The City Council approved a list of 21 drugs that employees may be tested for and decided on specific levels to determine a positive test result.

The Orleans Levee Board voted in late July to add 10 police officers to its 47-member police force and create 25 auxiliary positions. The officers patrol Levee Board property along Lake Pontchartrain and elsewhere.

MISSISSIPPI — Starkville police officers have begun training with 16-shot, 9mm. Glock semiautomatics, which Capt. David Lindley says are easier to shoot than the .38-caliber, six-shot revolvers they are replacing.

NORTH CAROLINA — Conrad Crews, 19, pleaded not guilty Aug. 3 to several charges stemming from the death of Winston-Salem police Lieut. Aaron Tise. Tise died June 26 after being crushed to death as he tried to escape his cruiser, which was being run over by a construction vehicle Crews had stolen.

Gastonia police officers Ralph Wright and Randall Ramsey resigned July 2 after being charged with Federal violations stemming from their alleged harassment and abuse of homeless people.

State law enforcement officials do not believe that a string of prostitute killings in Greensboro and Charlotte is the work of a serial killer, but authorities in both cities will compare details of the murders. Nine women — all suspected prostitutes and crack addicts — have been killed in the two cities in the past few years.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Springfield Police Chief Henry Dukes has been placed on leave as the State Law En-

forcement Division probes the fatal shooting of Willie James, 30, which occurred after James allegedly took the Chief's nightstick during a struggle July 11. NAACP leaders say they want Justice Department input in the investigation. James was black; Dukes is white. David Reece, a part-time officer who is the only witness to the traffic-stop shooting, resumed his duties despite the objections of local black leaders.

Off-duty Charleston patrolman Thirkield Walker was suspended without pay for two days in July because he parked his police cruiser in a handicapped parking space for about 40 minutes at the county courthouse.

TENNESSEE — New state requirements for committing Shelby County psychiatric patients went into effect in late July, and some experts fear the new rules would make it harder to hospitalize potentially dangerous people because those doing the screening are often non-professionals. Under the new guidelines, short-term hospital stays will require authorization by a state-funded "prescreening authority." Commitments of unspecified duration must be approved by the state-funded mental health center near the patient's home.

VIRGINIA — Law enforcement officers have found a record 14,800 marijuana plants — worth an estimated \$14.8 million — in four southwestern counties so far this year. The seizures included 7,653 plants in Patrick County; 3,209 in Floyd County; and 2,000 each in Pittsylvania and Franklin counties. More police and the use of a helicopter are partially credited for the finds.

State Police have assigned one sergeant and six troopers to the new Firearms Investigative Unit, which will investigate people who try to buy guns but are turned down. Officials say 360 of the 3,441 transactions denied since strict background checks began in 1989 have resulted in arrests.

Midwest



INDIANA — A state Criminal Justice Institute report released in July says that 70 percent of offenders who leave the Indiana Boys School have been or are likely to be incarcerated again. Correctional officials say the report lends credence to calls for the establishment of smaller, community-based juvenile detention facilities.

Indianapolis City Prosecutor Jeffrey Modisett has promised anonymity to anyone who turns in a weapon under a gun collection program begun July 7.

Ex-state trooper Natalie Hooks, 25, has sued the state for \$300,000 because she contends her 1990 dismissal was the result of racial and sexual bias. State Police Supt. Lloyd Jennings said Hooks, who is black, was fired after failing a firearms test. Hooks claims the gun's sights were altered.

ILLINOIS — The City of Chicago reportedly plans to award a \$3.7-million settlement to a 7-year-old boy injured when a police car pursuing another vehicle struck the family car, killing his parents. Carl Moses has had 39

operations and suffers learning disabilities stemming from long hospital stays.

For the second time in less than a month, East St. Louis police are investigating a slaying in which the victim was decapitated. The body of Tamadj Griffin was discovered July 26 at a cleaning firm, just over 10 days after the body of Lisa Ricks, who was also beheaded, was discovered behind a pharmacy. Police haven't said whether the killings are linked.

After repeated delays, Madison County's 911 emergency system was due to go on line by July

KENTUCKY — A Federal grand jury in Louisville began hearing testimony in July from five female deputies who sued Jefferson County Sheriff Jim Greene for alleged sexual harassment. Greene, who denies the charges, recently paid a \$21,600 fine for over 200 violations of campaign-finance laws.

"Operation Roundup," said to be the largest drug sweep ever carried out by the State Police, generated 1,144 charges against 841 people, officials said last month. Charges ranged from misdemeanor possession of marijuana to felony cocaine trafficking.

MICHIGAN — The bodies of 10 black women have been found in the Detroit suburb of Highland Park in recent months, leading authorities to believe that a serial killer may be responsible. All of the victims were Highland Park residents who had been strangled and whose bodies were dumped in abandoned buildings on or near the city's main thoroughfare.

OHIO — Cleveland Mayor Michael White was to meet with landlords angered by the tactics of an anti-drug task force that boards up houses used for drug trafficking without giving property owners prior notice. Landlords say they would like a chance to evict drug dealers themselves. The task force, begun in 1991, has sealed 200 houses.

The state Supreme Court in early July upheld a law that allows police to inspect pharmacy prescription records without a warrant.

Authorities say the 100,000 marijuana plants found on a four-acre field near Camden in early August was the largest find in state history, with an estimated street value of \$200 million.

Ten Sandusky police officers and a dispatcher have been implicated in the theft of Girl Scout cookies, said Police Chief Gerald Lechner. About a dozen off-duty officers had been hired by the Erie Shores Girl Scout Council to deliver the cookies. But eight full cases of cookies valued at \$30 each, and two empty cases were discovered in the home of Officer Kenneth Hutton, who pleaded no contest to a charge of petty theft and resigned. Eight officers and a dispatcher were disciplined and could face misdemeanor charges.

WEST VIRGINIA — The practice of trading sex for drugs, particularly crack, is partially blamed for the 100 new cases of syphilis reported in the state last year. The rate, a post-World War II high, is twice that reported in 1990.

WISCONSIN — A Milwaukee judge

on July 27 approved a \$10.2-million damage claim against convicted serial killer Jeffrey Dahmer by the mother of one of his 17 victims. The claim by Shirley Hughes will likely go unpaid.

Milwaukee police have discovered several so-called "MacGyver" bombs — homemade explosives built from common household chemicals — and are warning youths that they are dangerous. The devices — which exploded in the hands of two young boys in late July — are named for the title character of a TV show who built a similar device in one episode.

Milwaukee Police Chief Philip Arreola named 21-year veteran James Koleas as assistant chief July 23, replacing Richard W. Heder, who retired in May. Police Capt. Arthur Jones, a 24-year veteran, was promoted to deputy inspector.

Superior Police Chief Doyle Barker said the July 22 arrests of 10 men smashed one of the biggest marijuana operations in the Midwest. A task force that included Federal agents and officers from Wisconsin and Minnesota made the arrests. They seized \$500,000 worth of marijuana, \$300,000 in cash, 50 handguns and rifles, vehicles and a farm used by the ring, which allegedly pumped \$6 million worth of marijuana a year for eight years into Superior and Duluth, Minn.



IOWA — The number of felony drug charges filed in Iowa courts more than doubled in five years — from 720 in 1986 to 1,450 in 1991 — according to a state study, which said the drug trade has continued unabated.

KANSAS — The Joint Committee on State Building Construction in July endorsed a plan to buy the old Marymount College in Salina and turn it into a training center for the Kansas Highway Patrol. The plan must be approved by the State Finance Council.

The state Bureau of Investigation and the IRS will join a drug probe that led to the arrests of nine people in Riley and Pottawatomie counties early last month, as well as the seizure of 15 pounds of marijuana, cocaine worth \$2,000, cash and firearms.

MISSOURI — The St. Louis Police Department plans to begin a voluntary gun-deposit program based at three command stations, where residents can turn in weapons without questions.

Lawyers for James Johnson, 43, who is accused of killing three law enforcers and a sheriff's wife during a December rampage, filed a motion in July to change his plea to innocent by reason of mental defect or disease. Johnson allegedly shot to death Cooper County Sheriff Charles Smith; Miller County Deputy Sheriff Sandra Wilson; Moniteau County Deputy Sheriff Leslie Roark; and Pamela Jones, the wife of Moniteau County Sheriff Kenny Jones. His trial is expected to begin this fall.

State troopers will be able to request

search warrants under a bill signed by Gov. John Ashcroft that took effect Aug. 28. The Governor also signed legislation making money laundering a state crime; giving cities the right to add \$1 to court costs to aid domestic violence shelters; and allowing crime victims under age 17 to testify by videotape in certain situations.

Maj. Ronald F. Pfeiffer, a 28-year veteran of the Richmond Heights Police Department, was chosen to head the agency July 20. He replaced Lee Lankford, who resigned in June.

The Northwoods Police Department recently started a bicycle patrol in an effort to give officers greater mobility and bring them closer to residents.

NEBRASKA — Douglas County Attorney Jim Jansen said that the July shooting of Darrell Springer by Omaha police officer Adam Kyle was justified because Kyle thought Springer was pointing a gun at him. Springer, reported in fair condition, was holding a bottle of wine inside a brown bag.



ARIZONA — An attorney representing a Mexican national allegedly slain by a U.S. Border Patrol agent charged in July that agents commonly commit abuses against illegal immigrants. Richard J. Gonzalez said the June 12 shooting death of Dario Miranda Valenzuela and the maiming of another alien last year "are part of an ongoing pattern of institutionalized brutalization." Agent Michael Elmer, now in Federal custody, has been charged with first-degree murder in the death, which occurred during a drug stakeout.

Seven Mesa police officers named in a sex diary kept by a former officer may face disciplinary action. The names of the officers were not revealed in a report by the Maricopa County Attorney's Office, which probed the way the Police Department handled an internal investigation that alleged sexual misconduct among officers. The probe reportedly focuses on a diary kept by former Officer Richard Elliget on his wife's sexual encounters. The diary was seized when Elliget and his wife were arrested on charges of sexual misconduct with a minor. Elliget was found guilty and his wife, Laurie, pleaded guilty and agreed to cooperate with investigators in exchange for leniency.

COLORADO — The Rocky Mountain News reported that Denver police officers who kill suspects are more likely to receive the Police Department's Medal of Honor than those who save a life. Police officials downplayed the report, saying incidents involving life-saving carry less risk to officer safety than those involving gunfire.

OKLAHOMA — A probe by the state Bureau of Investigation has reportedly found no criminal violations stemming from three incidents in which Lawton residents claimed police brutalized criminal suspects following pursuits.

Oklahoma City radio station KTOK

reported that a state trooper faces termination because he took \$6 in drug seizure money to buy pizza after a May 30 bust that netted 45 pounds of cocaine and about \$1,200 in cash. Mike Plunkett said he is innocent of the charges.

Oklahoma County's escape-prone jail was recently fitted with steel security screens placed over the inside of the facility's glass-block windows in an effort to hamper future breakouts. Three inmates have escaped since January by breaking out the blocks or digging out the mortar around them.

TEXAS — U.S. District Judge Jerry Buchmeyer struck down Dallas's controversial youth-curfew ordinance just hours after it went into effect Aug. 10. The judge said the curfew would put thousands of law-abiding Dallas teenagers "under virtual house arrest." The ACLU had challenged the curfew, which police had said they would not enforce.

Houston police reported in July that the city's homicide tally was trailing the 1991 year-to-date total. As of mid-July, 246 homicides were reported to police, compared to 292 during the same period last year.

UTAH — Two bulls recently crashed through a pen at a Richfield meat-processing plant and went on a rampage through the town, causing \$800 in damage to two police cars. "Someone may have whispered in their ears," Police Chief Mayor Jacobsen quipped.



CALIFORNIA — A number of gay activists filed suit against the Los Angeles Police Department in July, claiming they were physically and verbally abused by officers during a demonstration last October.

Southern California authorities say the Aug. 4 arrest of 38 people and seizure of 13,000 pounds of cocaine valued at \$1.7 billion broke up a major drug-smuggling ring that used trucks and tour buses. The alleged ringleader, Joseph Arvizu, fled to Mexico.

Los Angeles City Councilman Mark Ridley-Thomas said early in August he would ask Police Chief Willie Williams to review the department's controversial Special Investigations Section, which has been involved in 40 shootings that have killed 28 people since 1965. In late July, the city approved a \$600,000 settlement stemming from a fatal SIS shooting.

The San Diego Police Department recently formed a police unit of 16 multilingual detectives to aid in the investigation of the 12,000 domestic violence calls it receives each year.

Los Angeles Police Chief Willie Williams on July 9 shut down a special intelligence unit that allegedly spied on politicians and citizens. The Organized Crime Intelligence Unit, which reportedly was accountable only to former Police Chief Daryl Gates, allegedly probed Mayor Tom Bradley, various

City Council members, former Gov. Jerry Brown, the late actor Rock Hudson, TV newswoman Connie Chung and movie studio executives, and kept extensive files on its subjects. Its 45 officers were reassigned, pending an internal probe.

Four Los Angeles police officers whose acquittals in the videotaped beating of Rodney G. King sparked nationwide urban unrest earlier this year pleaded not guilty Aug. 10 to Federal charges that they violated the black motorist's civil rights. Officers Laurence Powell, Theodore Briseno and former Officer Timothy Wind are charged with violating King's Fourth Amendment protection against unreasonable arrest. Sgt. Stacey C. Koon is charged with depriving King of his 14th Amendment due-process rights for failing to restrain the officers under his command. Powell was scheduled to be retried on one state charge of using excessive force against King, but Judge Stanley M. Weisberg on Aug. 7 postponed that proceeding indefinitely because of the pending Federal case. King's \$80-million lawsuit against the city has also been put on hold pending the outcome of the Federal trial.

Ice T, the performer whose heavy-metal song "Cop Killer" has been the subject of a massive police protest, announced July 28 that he has asked Time Warner officials to remove the controversial song from future pressings of the album "Body Count." Ice T said he made the request not because of the mounting protests, but because of death threats allegedly made by police officers against Time Warner employees. He said he would make the song available free of charge on CD singles to be distributed at his concerts.

HAWAII — A law went into effect July 1 that makes it illegal to acquire or transfer ownership of assault pistols in the state, and bans weapons in the general category of military-style, semiautomatic pistols with high-capacity magazines.

IDAHO — Tougher penalties for drunken drivers, drug dealers and child molesters took effect July 1. New mandatory sentences, similar to those at the Federal level, will be meted out to convicted drug dealers. Out-of-state DUI convictions will be included on a driver's record in Idaho, and a new statute lays out grounds for the denial and suspension of day-care licenses.

NEVADA — Metro Las Vegas police made two arrests late in July in connection with a scheme in which at least three car body shops hired people to spray acid on thousands of vehicles. Repairs to the vandalized vehicles cost as much as \$1,000 in some cases, said police, who expect to make more arrests.

OREGON — Multnomah County Circuit Judge Earl H. Haas ruled July 6 that three confessions by a jailed Newberg man, who admitted killing two Portland women, cannot be used against him because of a promise made by a girlfriend acting as an "operative" of Newberg police to post his bail. Scott Cox could be released when his jail sentence on unrelated forgery and theft charges ends in August, but Multnomah County prosecutors said they will appeal the ruling.

1 in 4, & holding steady

Victimization survey finds nearly one-fourth of US households touched by crime in 1991

Nearly one-fourth of all U.S. households suffered a crime or had a member who was the victim of a rape, robbery, assault, theft, burglary or motor vehicle theft last year, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

The bureau's National Crime Victimization Survey, released July 19, said that the overall proportion of households affected by crime remained unchanged over the 1990 rate, remaining at about 25 percent, as it has since 1985. In 1991, the survey found that 24 percent, or about 23 million U.S. households, had been victimized by crime. That rate contrasts to the 32 percent of households hit by crime when the survey began in 1975.

"From 1975 through 1991 the percentage of households with at least one member becoming a violent-crime victim has dropped from 5.8 percent of all U.S. households to 4.9 percent," said BJS Director Steven D. Dillingham, who added that household burglaries had fallen from the 1975 high of 7.7 percent to 4.7 percent in 1991.

BJS found that minority households continue to experience a greater proportion of crime than their white counterparts. It found that white house-

holds have experienced a decline in the percentage of those victimized by crime from 1975 to 1991, when the rate fell by 27 percent. The rate of decline for black households during the same period was only 19 percent. Last year, an estimated 27 percent of black households fell victim to crime, compared with 23 percent for white households.

A higher percentage of black households were victimized by what the survey termed "crimes of high concern" — rape, robbery, assault by a stranger and burglary — at a rate of 9.5 percent compared to 6.9 percent for white households. Latino households were victimized by the same crimes at a rate of 10.9 percent, compared to 6.9 percent for non-Latino households. Overall, 30 percent of Latino households experienced a crime, compared to 23 percent in non-Latino households.

The survey said that 22.9 million of the nation's 96.6 million households had sustained at least one crime victimization in 1991. It estimated that 7 million households had one or more members who fell victim to a rape, robbery, assault by a stranger, or the household was burglarized one or more times. It said that one in 14 households

sustained a violent crime or burglary last year, a ratio unchanged from 1990.

Urban households were more likely than those in suburban and rural areas to experience crime. In 1991, 29.1 percent of urban households experienced crime compared to 22.8 of those in suburbs and 17.4 percent of those in rural areas. The Northeast had the lowest rate of household victimizations at 19.3 percent, compared with the high of 28.8 percent experienced by households in the western United States.

The survey also found that household income had a bearing on crime victimization. Fourteen percent of households with incomes of \$50,000 or more experienced a personal theft in 1991, compared to less than 8 percent of households with an annual income of \$7,500 or below. Low-income households experienced higher rates of violent crime — 6.3 percent versus 3.9 percent among households earning \$50,000 or more, the survey added.

The survey is based on semiannual interviews with nearly 50,000 U.S. households to gather data about crime both reported and unreported to police involving household members 12 years old or older.

Connecticut chief ends up on the wrong end of an old law

A Connecticut police chief was dismissed July 22 in what is said to be the first application of a 52-year-old state law that permits municipalities to dismiss police officials for "just cause."

In a 4-1 vote, the Madison Board of Police Commissioners found Police Chief Dennis J. Anziano guilty of five of seven charges that included purchasing tires for his pickup truck and having a storage shed built on his own property, then billing the items to the town to avoid paying sales taxes, and accept-

ing a gift of a CD player for his police cruiser in violation of the town charter rule on accepting gratuities.

Anziano, 44, who appeared before the board in early July to answer the charges, was also accused of using his police status to buy firearms for three civilians. He was found guilty of one of those charges.

Another allegation that charged the chief with procuring bids from two friends on the sale of old police cars that were to be sold at public auction was

determined to be unfounded, said Jack Kelly, an attorney for the Police Board. Kelly said that the State's Attorney's office is looking into the charges to see if criminal charges are warranted.

The dismissal brought to an end a lengthy series of hearings — televised over public-access cable television — that began when the charges were lodged against Anziano in January. The town is said to have spent over \$200,000 in its effort to unseat Anziano, a former Middletown police official who had led the 33-officer Department of Police Services since 1987.

Lieut. James Cameron, an 18-year veteran of the department, was chosen to replace Anziano until a permanent successor can be named.

In an interview with LEN in April, Anziano proclaimed his innocence, saying he had done "absolutely nothing wrong." His attorney, M. Norris Hatcher, said Anziano plans to appeal the dismissal to the Connecticut Superior Court in New Haven.

"One of the issues I never expected to raise in the appeal — and it's shocking to me that it occurred — is when the lawyer for the Board of Police Commissioners gave them the law, he instructed them that the chief had a burden of proving his defenses, which is unheard of in law. The defendant never has the burden; someone accuses you, they have the burden of proving the charges," Hatcher told LEN. "I think that's a fundamental error and it certainly undermines the integrity of the entire process."

Anziano, who has declined requests for interviews since the dismissal, "was not surprised" by the decision, Hatcher said. "Obviously, it was this board who decided to bring the charges to dismiss him. It's pretty hard to get a fair hearing from your accuser — and that's what happened here."

Their roles reduced, NJ sheriffs see new horizons beckoning

In recent years, New Jersey's 21 county sheriffs have seen their power and influence ebb and their duties shrink in recent years, to the point where a state law journal recently published an editorial calling for the outright abolition of the office. Yet despite such troubles, some sheriffs see the gloomy budget picture forecast for many of the state's municipalities and counties as an opportunity to expand their power base.

"With the budget problems everybody has, there is a vacuum out there," said Camden County Sheriff William Simon, who is also president of the New Jersey Sheriff's Association, in a recent interview with The New York Times. "I've been criticized for trying to go too far, but somebody has got to fill that vacuum, and sheriff's departments are in a very good position to do so."

Not everyone agrees. Many county officials will fight efforts to increase the powers of sheriff's departments, many of which have already lost the traditional duty of maintaining county jails.

A state commission created last year by Gov. Jim Florio to study ways to eliminate duplications of law enforcement functions has given sheriffs new cause for optimism. The New Jersey Law Enforcement Study Commission has urged county officials to let the sheriffs regain many of the duties they once held, like transporting prisoners and overseeing jails. It also suggested sheriff's departments could patrol county parks and recreation areas.

Currently, sheriffs in New Jersey serve as little more than process servers, delivering court orders and providing courthouse security. Prior to World War II, they acted as county police chiefs, jailers, and prosecutors — and, according to some critics, wielded too much political influence. In the last half-century, that power has eroded as reform movements and political rivalries stripped the sheriffs of their power to select juries and to divert county court fines to their own budgets. Now, state-appointed prosecutors are the chief law enforcers in the counties, 10 of which have also seen fit to take away the sheriffs' control of county jails.

New Jersey voters, who in the mid-1980's approved extending the terms of surrogate judges and county clerks from three to five years, rejected the longer terms sought by sheriffs.

Adding injury to insult, an editorial in the New Jersey State Law Journal proposed abolishing the office of sheriff altogether. "Unless the sheriff was involved in some current scandal, a citizen couldn't tell you much about what the local sheriff does," the journal opined. "Isn't it time to sing 'Happy Trails' to New Jersey sheriffs and send them on to the last roundup?"

A Rutgers University law professor who serves as chairman of the Law Journal's editorial board told The Times that sheriffs are politicians, not peace officers. "They serve process and that's about all," said Robert A. Carter. "They survive because they have become centers of political power."

Simon, who has served 13 years as Sheriff and has racked up nearly twice that much time as a Democratic Party insider, said the legal profession should not criticize him and his colleagues.

"I'll be the first to say that there are some sheriffs who should not be in office," Simon said. "When I see some of the things some of them do, I just have to shake my head. But as far as the Law Journal editorial goes, I don't think lawyers should get into a debate over who is the most popular among us, because I'm sure we

"With the budget problems everybody has, there is a vacuum out there. Somebody has got to fill that vacuum, and sheriff's departments are in a very good position to do so."

— Camden County, N.J., Sheriff William Simon, president of the state sheriff's association

could one-up them every time."

Nevertheless, the sheriffs' efforts to gain more authority could be tainted by a series of recent and continuing scandals and exposes that show some of them in an unflattering light. Morris County Sheriff John Fox, who was defeated last month in a Democratic Party primary, was criticized for using deputies to impersonate a television news crew in order to infiltrate a group of demonstrators. In Bergen County, four inmates have committed suicide in the past 10 months, raising questions about the treatment of prisoners and jail conditions. The Bergen Record published a series of articles that portrayed the Passaic County Sheriff's Office as a hotbed of political patronage and cronyism.

Meanwhile, a continuing investigation by the state Attorney General's office is looking into the actions of Bergen County Sheriff Jack Terhune during the trial of former Teaneck police officer Gary Spath, who was accused of shooting teenager Philip Pannell in April 1990. A gun was found on Pannell, bolstering the defense's ultimately successful claim that Spath shot the boy in self-defense.

Terhune is a former Teaneck police commander. During the trial, his deputies violated a judge's orders not to allow spectators into the courtroom by admitting Steven McDonald, a paralyzed New York City police officer, during the cross-examination of Spath. Many saw the action as a blatant attempt to sway the jury. Deputies were also criticized for arresting a prosecution witness on a two-year-old warrant — in view of television cameras — after the witness left the stand.

13 more pass muster as accreditation roll swells to 220 agencies

Thirteen law enforcement agencies were accredited and another was reaccredited at the meeting of the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) held in Boston in late July, bringing the total number of accredited public safety departments to 220.

The newly accredited agencies include: the Farmington, Conn., Police Department; the Wethersfield, Conn., Police Department; the St. Lucie County, Fla., Sheriff's Department; the Acton, Mass., Police Department; the Goffstown, N.H., Police Department;

the Ontario County, N.Y., Sheriff's Department; the Geauga County, Ohio, Sheriff's Office; the Harrison, Ohio, Police Department; the Mount Pleasant, S.C., Police Department; the Appleton, Wisc., Police Department; the Beloit, Wisc., Police Department; and the Menominee Falls, Wisc., Police Department. The Williamsburg, Va., Police Department was reaccredited.

One Canadian agency, the Winnipeg, Manitoba, Police Department, was also accredited. The three Wisconsin police departments were the first to be accredited in that state.

CALEA spokeswoman Margaret Levine said the Indiana State Police requested that its hearing for accreditation be deferred until CALEA's next meeting, scheduled to be held Nov. 19-21 in Biloxi, Miss.

In addition to the 220 accredited agencies, 426 law enforcement departments are currently in the process of meeting the more than 900 state-of-the-art standards necessary for CALEA accreditation.

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Mass. State Police merger triggers flap over mustaches

Some members of the three police agencies merged July 1 with the Massachusetts State Police have found themselves in a hairy situation: State Police dress codes prohibit the sporting of mustaches by its officers, so the former Massachusetts Metropolitan, Capitol and Registry Police officers who sprout mustaches must now shave them off — or ship out.

That doesn't sit well with six members of the former Massachusetts Metropolitan Police Departments and an ex-Registry Police officer, who have banded together to challenge the requirement.

In a June 30 decision, U.S. District Judge Rya Zobel denied the officers' request for an injunction against the grooming-code regulation. But the officers' lawsuit challenging the rule is pending — and they're willing to fight for their right to wear mustaches all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, according to their attorney, Kathleen McCarthy, who has filed an appeal with the First Circuit Court of Appeals.

"The next step after that will be the

Supreme Court," she told LEN.

"We have men who are career law enforcement officers, some of whom have had mustaches for 25 years, who are suddenly told to show up for work clean-shaven," said the attorney.

The seven officers, who have refused to shave pending the outcome of their lawsuit, have been sworn in as "special State Police officers" — a designation McCarthy said is usually reserved for auxiliary State Police members. They have been told by State Police officials that if they don't shave by the end of the fiscal year next June 30, they will be bounced from the force.

Under the special designation, the officers may not be allowed to wear State Police uniforms when they are distributed in August or receive their State Police credentials. "We don't know," McCarthy said of the implications of the status.

McCarthy said the State Police regulation is archaic and noted that neither State Police agencies in most of the surrounding New England states nor the U.S. military bars their members

from sporting mustaches. "Massachusetts stands alone. Their whole rationale is that clean-shavenness promotes what is called an esprit de corps."

McCarthy said State Police officials have pointed to a 1976 Supreme Court ruling that said the hair length of police officers must be in line with state demands made in the public interest. "They're applying that standard to these people and I'm stating that that doesn't apply to veteran police officers, and it doesn't apply to mustaches. That was a long-hair case.... There was a safety reason not to have long hair in the days of riots and tear gas," she contended.

McCarthy estimated that about 350 men have shaved their mustaches to comply with the regulation. "Their wives, their kids have never seen them without their mustaches. It's part of their identity," she said. "It was very important for some of these guys, but they shaved them because they were worried about their jobs."

State officials are confident that the legal challenge would fail and that the



Courting disaster

The Texas state flag flies at half-staff in front of the Tarrant County Courthouse in Fort Worth on July 3, two days after a gunman entered a crowded courtroom and began firing, killing Assistant Tarrant County District Attorney Chris Marshall, 42, and Dallas attorney John Edwards, 33, and wounding five others, including two judges. George Lott, 47, surrendered hours later at a local TV station, telling a reporter he committed the crime to focus attention on what he called a judicial system gone awry. Panes of glass in the central window above the building's front portico were blown out in the assault. None of the courthouse's 35 metal detectors were in use at the time of the incident. (Photo: Jacob R. Clark)

Something to kick about

Albuquerque PD may rethink policy on use of martial-arts techniques by officers

The Albuquerque, N.M., Police Department may revamp its training guidelines to spell out instances in which officers can use martial arts techniques to effect arrests or defend themselves.

The heightened concern comes after the city's civilian overseer for public safety reviewed an allegation of excessive force in which an officer used a karate-style kick to subdue a suspect.

Independent counsel Patrick Apodoca, whose duties include reviewing citizens' allegations of excessive force by police and county jailers, said he became concerned about the issue after coming upon a case in which an officer "wheel-kicked" the face of a suspect allegedly resisting arrest last fall. He said the incident was an isolated one and does not suggest a pattern of abuse by police.

Apodoca told LEN he learned that the APD does not address the use of martial arts by officers. "In this case what I did was to recommend that their training procedures be reviewed and that they implement appropriate train-

ing procedures to cover martial arts," he said.

The recommendations are not binding, and the decision to implement them is left to the discretion of Police Chief Bob Stover.

Apodoca said he made his recommendation out of concern that such techniques could result in an increase in excessive force used by officers against citizens. "If those types of techniques are unregulated in training, there is a risk that that type of use will end up excessive," he said.

The issue was brought before a City Council committee meeting in mid-July, at which Apodoca presented a report on the APD's training program. The report generally gave good marks to the way citizen complaints against police and correction officers are handled.

Current guidelines on non-lethal force do not "specifically" address the use of martial arts by Albuquerque police officers, said Sgt. Robert Huntsman, the acting director of the APD

training academy. The policy does address circumstances when force may be warranted, and includes a clause that says "when a confrontation escalates suddenly, an officer can use any means or device at hand to defend himself — as long as the force is reasonable given the circumstances," Huntsman told LEN.

"If it's a sudden attack, you can use whatever is at hand, whether it's a radio, a rock or martial arts, whatever it's going to take to stop the action — as long as it's reasonable, and it's something that a reasonable person would do," Huntsman added.

Huntsman said he felt the issue would come up as "a topic of discussion" but could not say whether Albuquerque police officials would see fit to implement a standard operating procedure specifically pertaining to martial arts. "That remains to be seen," he said.

Many of the defensive tactics taught to recruits include elements of martial arts self-defense tactics, Huntsman said.

It's ba-a-ack! Heroin use, purity, availability seen rising

Heroin is cheaper, purer and more easily available in the United States than at any other time in the past decade, according to a General Accounting Office study released July 23.

Representative John Conyers (D-Mich.), who released the GAO study, said the report's findings suggest "an emerging national crisis" of heroin abuse. And some drug abuse analysts and researchers believe that heroin is replacing cocaine as the drug of choice in the United States.

Heroin supplies are expected to increase greatly in coming years, according to U.S. intelligence sources.

Robert Gates, the Director of Central Intelligence, told Congress in February that Colombian cocaine producers were now beginning to cultivate opium poppies, from which heroin is synthesized. Smuggling networks based in Asia and the Middle East are also said to be muscling in for a share of the domestic U.S. heroin trade. [See LEN, April 15, 1992.]

The GAO study, which analyzed heroin purity, price and availability between 1982 and 1991, found that its purity has increased from 7.1 percent to 27.6 percent, while the price per milligram has dropped to \$2.12 from \$2.72.

Seizures of the drug jumped from about 515 pounds in 1982 to nearly 2.5 tons last year, the report added. Conyers said that heroin-related hospital emergency room visits increased 24 percent in 1991.

Michael Gimbel of the Baltimore County, Md., Office of Substance Abuse told USA Today that heroin use is rising substantially, "in the Northeast especially." He said that the rise in heroin use is partially a "backlash from the cocaine epidemic" because cocaine abusers get tired of the cocaine high and turn to heroin for its "downer" effect.



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Serpico surfaces

As New York City officials scramble to contain a spreading police corruption scandal, many news accounts have pointed to the similarities between recent events and those that took place 20 years ago, when allegations made by a young, idealistic police officer led to an investigation by the Knapp Commission and the implementation of sweeping reforms.

The officer, Frank Serpico, eventually left the department a beaten man. His allegations propelled him into an unwanted spotlight of publicity. His threat to expose widespread corruption in the department left him with many enemies among his fellow officers — and nearly cost him his life. He was seriously wounded when a drug dealer shot him in the head, after fellow officers refused to supply back-up during a bust. The experience convinced him to go public with the charges and testify before the commission.

In the current scandal, a group of officers have been arrested on drug-trafficking charges and allegations have surfaced that the NYPD's Internal Affairs Division repeatedly bungled or quashed investigations that could have uncovered the misconduct four years earlier.

The New York Post reported in June that police investigator Joseph Trim-boli, a member of an internal affairs unit in Brooklyn, had compiled a 50,000-word case file on allegations of drug dealing, extortion and other criminal activity by police but was prevented



Frank Serpico in 1990

from bringing charges. In a front-page headline, The Post dubbed Trim-boli, "The New Serpico." [See LEN, June 30, 1992.]

The headline set off bells in the mind of veteran New York Post police reporter Mike McAlary, who tracked down the 56-year-old Serpico. Now living reclusively on a farm in upstate New York, where he tends a garden and cares for a menagerie of animals, Serpico described himself as "someone who doesn't like people and only talks to animals." But he broke from his hermitic existence long enough to offer some profanity-laced insights into the current police corruption scandal.

When informed that police brass had ordered a probe into Trim-boli's claims with an apparent eye toward

blaming him for the alleged IAD oversight, Serpico told McAlary that Trim-boli's story sounded "verbatim to what happened to me."

"That's how it works," he said. "They don't want you to f--- up their system. So they sit around and say, 'How much does he know? How badly can he hurt us?' They investigate you and not what you're saying."

"No one wants to hear," Serpico continued. "No one wants to know. All I can say to the guy is, 'Welcome to the f---ing leper colony.'"

Serpico told McAlary that he had received an invitation to a recent 20-year reunion of members of the Knapp Commission. He did not attend because he said he felt alienated — in view of the latest scandal — about whether the commission had done any good at all.

"What was accomplished? Did someone stand up and say, 'Congratulations, folks. Frank Serpico got shot in the head. Drinks all around?' That's the only Knapp legacy — the bullet in my f---ing head," said Serpico, alluding to the bullet fragments that still remain in his brain.

Serpico said he was not surprised that one of the accused dirty cops is suspected of aiding a drug dealer in the murder of a rival. After all, he pointed out, his own colleagues plotted to get "rid" of him before and after he made his allegations. "The cops I worked with set me up to be killed. I remember this guy Cooper, he told me after I got hit, 'Yeah, I remember the night we had our meet to discuss getting rid of you.' And I said, 'What? We're talking about another cop here.' And he said, 'No, Frank. We're talking about our money here.'"

Serpico had some advice for Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown on stemming corruption — call a press conference and announce that Trim-boli would be inducted to the "Police Hall of Fame." "There won't be any change in the Police Department until the crooked cop fears the honest one, not the other way around. If you really want change in the department, you have to protect Trim-boli. Recognize him as the hero that he is."

"F---ing cops," he concluded, "will break your heart every time."

Gutting it out

Los Angeles Dodgers manager Tommy Lasorda took the challenge. So did former New York City Mayor Ed Koch. And during the next three months, 1,400 members of the New York Police Department will attempt to shed tons of excess weight as part of the "NYPD-Slim-Fast Challenge," a program that will raise money to benefit the department's Widows & Children's Fund.

If each of the participating officers loses 25 pounds by Oct. 13, the Slim-Fast Foods Co. will contribute \$100,000 to the charity, according to S. Daniel Abraham, the company's chief executive officer. Abraham backed up his commitment with a \$25,000 check at the kickoff ceremony that launched the effort July 21.

The Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, which represents the department's line officers, accepted the challenge at a press conference at PBA headquarters. "We have always tried to enhance the image of the police officer as a symbol of power and strength," said PBA president Phil Caruso, "but that 'potsy' image has clung to us like Saran wrap. It's to our advantage to have our police officers physically trim and fit for all possible contingencies."

Lasorda, a widely recognized spokesman for Slim Fast who is seen in nationally broadcast commercials for the product, appeared at the press conference and offered a coach's pep talk to some of the participants. "It's really an honor to be here. I have a great, great devotion to police and I've spoken to many, many groups throughout these great United States. And I'd have to say that when I walked in this room, looking at you men in uniform — I say this without reservation, from the bottom of my heart — you guys are the greatest bunch of candidates for Ultra Slim-Fast that I've ever seen," he said.

Isaac White, a 6-foot-2-inch officer assigned to patrol midtown Manhattan, said he was eager to shed some of the nearly 300 pounds he hauls around on his bulky frame. Officer Lee Pack-tor, who tips the scales at 310 pounds, said he joined the program because it needed a "fat guy — and I'm a fat guy." When asked whether he could drop the excess weight, he replied: "Thirty pounds? That's like the Queen Mary losing a deck chair."

cer successfully argued that he had contracted AIDS on the job should serve as a "wake-up call" to all law enforcement agencies who have not formulated adequate policies on preventing the transmission of diseases like AIDS, said the police union lawyer who represented the officer.

In early June, Administrative Law Judge Stewart Judson ruled that Insp. Thomas Cady, 46, had been infected with the human immunodeficiency virus after being bitten and splashed with blood during a 1984 arrest of a suspect infected with HIV. The ruling was believed to be the first in the nation in which a gay police officer proved he contracted the virus on the job.

"It's one of the first [cases] in the nation that was able to establish that any person who is gay can also, with proper evidence, establish that they contracted AIDS in a law enforcement environment," said Capt. Mike Hebel, an attorney with the San Francisco Police Officers Association who represented Cady in his lawsuit against the city's Retirement Board. "We were able to show that a transfer of blood from a criminal suspect to [Cady] was a proper route of transmission."

The decision cleared the way for Cady to begin receiving over \$50,000 in disability pay and medical expenses. A claim for permanent retirement pay of \$25,000 is pending, according to Hebel, who said that the city has indicated it will not challenge the judge's decision.

Cady tested positive for HIV in 1988 and developed full-blown AIDS two years later. He filed for disability benefits in 1989, contending he was infected during a pat-down of a suspect, Lyle Julius, who bit him during a scuffle. Julius, a convicted murderer, tested

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positive for HIV in 1990 and is currently serving a prison term. Cady, who had been on the force since 1981, left the job in March 1990.

Hebel said the case should serve as "a wake-up call to people in public safety, such as police officers, firefighters and paramedics, that this indeed is an area that they should have some concern about and make sure they take proper precautions when they do have exposure to the amount of blood that Mr. Cady did."

Only one other gay officer had tried to prove he had acquired HIV on the job—in that case, while responding to the scene of a suicide, said Hebel. But "he died of AIDS [in 1991] before his case came to hearing. There was no beneficiary, so there was no need to pursue it."

Hebel said he doesn't anticipate "a floodgate of litigation" as a result of the ruling, but noted that he had received "several phone calls from individuals who do have AIDS, who are in the law enforcement or public service arena, [and] who were interested in seeing if their factual situation might be similar to Cady's for purposes of obtaining benefits."

Doctors warned Cady that the "stress and uncertainty" of the three-year legal ordeal was making it difficult for them to treat and stabilize his condition. Three days after submitting his deposition, Cady was hospitalized. "He's been up and down. He's been in the hospital quite frequently," said Hebel. "He's holding it together with medication, but as he would say, he has no idea how much longer he has to go."

Blowin' in the wind

A top New York State criminal justice official can sometimes be seen practicing the bagpipes near the police officer's memorial in Albany. But when it comes to skirling, Terry O'Neill is no ill wind that blows nobody good.

O'Neill, who serves as special assistant to Director of Criminal Justice Richard Girgenti, has won nationwide acclaim for his original musical compositions that celebrate law enforcement agencies and their personnel. In this process, he has fielded frequent requests to write similar tributes honoring the courage and dedication of police officers.

A member of the Schenectady Pipe Band, O'Neill has become an unofficial ambassador of good will, known from Alaska to New England for his piping. The 39-year-old son of a retired Connecticut state trooper, he began his love affair with the bagpipes about eight years ago, while a student at Albany Law School.

"I've always enjoyed traditional music from all over Europe," he told LEN. "And when I was in law school I was able to take [bagpipe] lessons from someone who lives right in my neighborhood."

O'Neill carried the instrument with him when he traveled to the New York-Canada border two years ago to help defuse a tense standoff between rival Indian tribes who share the St. Regis reservation. The conflict, mediated by State Police officers, put him in close contact with members of the agency's Troop B, whom he came to admire during the course of negotiations. He

used his bagpipes to break the ice during a visit to a classroom of Mohawk children by playing a tune he wrote about former New York State Police deputy superintendent **Edmund Culhane**, who now heads the Rhode Island State Police. By the end of the day, O'Neill was regaling the children with tales of Culhane's deeds.

Word of O'Neill's proficiency on the pipes spread, and since that time he has performed for numerous law enforcement agencies and written about 40 tunes, including one commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Alaska State Police. "As I travel around the country, whether it's on business or vacation, I try to stop in and pay a visit to our State Police counterparts. I like to pass on to them some of the tunes I've written that celebrate our State Police," he said.

O'Neill's initial inspiration to write bagpipe tunes came as a result of his friendship with Culhane, but as his contacts with other police organizations grew, he said he has been inspired by "seeing what kind of people [police officers] are and what kind of job they



Terry O'Neill
DARE to Play the Bagpipes

do. I wanted some way to hand out my compliments. I'll probably continue to celebrate them [through music] for a long time to come."

This year, he is attending open houses of troop headquarters around New York as the State Police celebrates its 50th anniversary. He has also written an anthem for the state's Drug Awareness Resistance Education program, called "DARE to Sae Nae," which will be performed at graduation ceremonies for youngsters who successfully complete DARE programs.

In addition, organizers of a proposed memorial to New York state troopers have asked him to join their steering committee, whose goal is to erect a permanent memorial in Albany. **Joseph Dominelli**, the head of the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police, recently asked him to pen a tune in support of the bid by State Police Supt. **Thomas Constantine** for a vice presidency of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Bagpipe bands have long been associated with law enforcement, perhaps

because "police officers generally enjoy pageantry," explained O'Neill, who also noted that the large number of Irish immigrants who entered the profession in the late 19th and early 20th century brought their tradition of bagpiping. Pipe bands, he said, "are very helpful in developing feelings of comradeship between police officers from all over the state and nation."

In March, O'Neill traveled to Ireland with members of the Albany Police Department's pipe band to take part in St. Patrick's Day festivities there, and he and his fellow Yanks were warmly received. "I think it's a wonderful advertisement for the spirit of our police officers here in America," he said.

Not guilty in bank job

A former Denver police sergeant reportedly wants to fade from the public eye following his acquittal on charges of murdering four unarmed security guards and stealing \$200,000 from a downtown bank where he was once himself employed as a weekend security officer.

James King, 56, who was a Denver police officer from 1961 until his retirement in 1986, was acquitted June 17 of four counts of felony murder in the first degree and one count of aggravated robbery. The verdict came after nine days of jury deliberations.

Chief Deputy District Attorney **William Buckley** told LEN the prosecution's five eyewitnesses initially failed to identify King in a police mugshot but, picked him out of a lineup. "His picture was in the photo book, too, and that created a problem" for the prosecution's case, said Buckley, who added that the FBI drew up a composite sketch of a suspect who resembled King. "Substantial evidence" placed King in downtown Denver alone at the time of the crime on Father's Day 1991, Buckley added.

King, who took the stand in his own defense, also convinced the jury that he had thrown out his malfunctioning, 25-year-old service revolver. "That didn't make a lot of sense to most of us," Buckley observed.

"We felt we had the right suspect and I suspect that if something new comes up [the authorities] will look into it," said Buckley.

King told investigators that he was going to a community center to play chess at the time of the crime. Neighbors stated that he left his home for an about an hour "leaving in our view, inadequate time to get down to the bank, secure entry, don a disguise, commit four bloody homicides and rob the bank tellers," said **Scott Robinson**, an attorney on King's defense team.

Getting the jury to discount the eyewitnesses' identifications was a key defense goal, said Robinson. They had been locked in another room by the robber before he took cash and stripped cameras of videotapes that might have identified him. "We did that through cross-examination, lack of physical and alibi evidence, and evidence about the likelihood that others committed the crime," Robinson told LEN.

After the third day of deliberation, Robinson said he felt secure that there would be a hung jury or an acquittal. King reacted with "utter relief" upon hearing the verdict, he added.

"He didn't commit the crime, and I'm real relieved we got him acquitted because whenever you have eyewitnesses, the risk is the jury will believe them no matter what," said Robinson.

King "plans to continue his retirement—and hopefully not be a public figure for the rest of his life," said Robinson, who declined a request by LEN for an interview with his client. "If he gives interviews, it's only going to inflame the fires further," he said.

The case shocked Denver residents because of its cold-blooded brutality—all four guards were found dead of multiple gunshot wounds in the highly fortified counting area three floors below ground level in the 52-story headquarters of the United Bank of Denver.

News reports said King had filed for personal bankruptcy one year after he retired from the Police Department, which provided prosecutors with a motive. King was among more than 50 suspects questioned by police during a massive manhunt for the suspect.

Who killed the mayor?

A police captain named by prosecutors as the mastermind in the 1979 murder of a suburban Chicago mayor he had served as police chief was placed on paid administrative leave in July, as investigators continue to probe his alleged role in the killing.

Harvey, Ill., police Capt. **Christopher Barton** served as Police Chief in nearby Phoenix, a southern suburban of Chicago, in October 1979 when Mayor **William Hawkins** was shot to death—a murder allegedly committed by another Phoenix police officer and witnessed by a third. Barton also headed the probe into Hawkins' death.

Barton, 51, has denied involvement in the slaying and has not been charged. "My life is turned upside down," Barton told The Chicago Tribune. "I don't feel that I should have to defend myself. I haven't done anything."

A spokeswoman for the Cook County State's Attorney's Office told LEN that the investigation into Hawkins' murder was still "open."

But during testimony in July at the perjury trial of **Michael Stoudemire**, a neighbor of Hawkins who was accused of lying about witnessing his murder, a veteran Cook's County sheriff's detective said that Barton ordered Hawkins' death because the Mayor had not shared skimmed government funds intended for a job training program.

Det. **Mark Baldwin** said that former Phoenix police Sgt. **Bobby Joe Anderson** discussed Barton's motive for killing Hawkins when he disclosed his role in the slaying to police in a 1986 confession. Anderson told authorities that Barton ordered Hawkins' murder because the Mayor "was putting money in his own pocket." Baldwin testified that Anderson told investigators the job-training funds were being "siphoned off by the Mayor and not being shared with Barton."

Anderson added that Barton "paned him on the back" and complimented him on the killing several days later.

The Tribune reported that the dramatic testimony came after Anderson, serving a 25-year prison sentence for the shotgun killing of his girlfriend, invoked his Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination and refused

to answer questions about the Hawkins murder. Anderson and former Phoenix police Lieut. **Thomas Childs** will stand trial later this year on charges stemming from Hawkins' death. Authorities say Childs allegedly shot the Mayor five times with a rifle as Anderson watched from inside a police vehicle.

Baldwin, one of the first investigators at the murder scene, said Anderson, Barton and Childs also responded to the scene. Anderson later told authorities that it was Childs who first told him of a plan to "tighten up," or kill, Hawkins. Anderson and Childs were together in a car when Barton asked for his help in carrying out the plot a few days before Hawkins was killed, he said, adding that Childs had paid him \$100 on the night of the slaying.

Chief charged

A New Hampshire police chief who is the subject of a local resident's highly publicized claims of police corruption and the focus of a State Police probe was charged June 30 with illegal wiretapping and conspiring to steal fuel oil. [See LEN, May 15, 1992.]

The misdemeanor charges against Canaan Police Chief **Jonathan Putnam** allege that the 18-year law enforcement veteran conspired to steal fuel oil for personal use and that he recorded a conversation without the consent of a second party, in violation of the state's wiretapping statutes, said Grafton County Attorney **John Eames**. If convicted, Putnam faces a maximum penalty of one year in jail and a \$1,000 fine.

State Attorney General **John P. Arnold** suspended Putnam with pay. The Canaan Board of Selectmen named Sgt. **Kevin O'Brien** as his replacement.

Canaan police Lieut. **Kevin Copp**, Putnam's second-in-command, and Officer **Paul Stoner** were charged with misdemeanors stemming from the alleged theft. Copp was also charged with tampering with a witness.

Copp was suspended with pay; Stoner was placed on an unpaid suspension. All three have denied the charges, Eames added.

Eames told LEN that he will not try the case because the his office works closely with the Canaan Police Department in investigations. The case has been transferred to Sullivan County Attorney **Marc Hathaway** to avoid a potential conflict of interest, he said.

Paul Hodes, Putnam's attorney, told LEN that the wiretapping charge arose from the Chief's taping of a conversation with a DUI suspect who claims Putnam took a \$5,000 bribe in exchange for a reduced sentence. Putnam turned over to State Police investigators a tape of a conversation he had with the suspect, **William Provencal**, a move that unwittingly implicated him in a violation of state wiretapping laws, which prohibit one-party, non-consensual recording of conversations.

In recent months, Putnam and some members of his eight-officer department have been dogged by a variety of charges alleging bribery, harassment and brutality leveled by Canaan resident **Alexander Webb Beyer**. Beyer, who sent mass mailings to local residents and purchased newspaper ads detailing evidence he says he has about police misconduct, said he expects more criminal charges to be filed against the chief.

Osborne's approach to crime-fighting

Thomas Mott Osborne would be pleased. The Osborne Association, namesake of the early 20th-century penal reformer, is carrying on his legacy of fighting crime through programs

BURDEN'S BEAT

By Ordway P. Burden

and services to help parolees and inmates to help themselves.

Based in New York City, the Osborne Association shares quarters and its board of directors with the Correctional Association of New York, one of the oldest organizations in the criminal justice field. The Correctional Association of New York, parent of the American Correctional Association, was founded in 1844 to serve as a forum for advocacy and research on incarceration and other criminal justice issues.

The Osborne Association is not oriented toward research and advocacy on public policy, but toward service to individuals and families who are enmeshed in the criminal justice system. Its oldest program, going back 60 years, is job training and placement. Osborne's Bureau of Vocational Placement provides soon-to-be-released prisoners and parolees with life skills training, job preparation and resume-writing workshops, individual and family counseling, and job placement. In a typical year, more than 600 jail inmates will attend its job-readiness seminars, and 40 or more parolees will be placed in jobs.

Middle Eastern growth industry: bogus US bucks

Iran, with the aid of Syrian intelligence agents, is reportedly printing billions in counterfeit U.S. \$100 bills, in what two members of Congress say is an attempt to destabilize the U.S. economy and erase Iran's own foreign currency shortfall.

Representative Bill McCollum (R.-Fla.) and Senator Connie Mack (R.-Fla.), who head the Congressional Task Force on Terrorism and Unconventional Warfare, said "nearly perfect" bogus C-notes are being produced by Iran and are being circulated overseas, particularly in Europe, Asia, Africa and in the new nations of the formerly Communist Eastern Bloc, where Iran is reportedly trying to spread Islamic fundamentalism. The bills are beginning to pop up in this country as well, the task force said.

The task force said the counterfeit bills are being produced by U.S.-trained chemists using currency-printing techniques gleaned from the United States during the rule of the late Shah of Iran. The bills are run off U.S.-made presses operated by the Iranian Government in Tehran. The money is then funneled from the Teheran mint through the terrorist and drug-trafficking networks of Syria and Lebanon and on to other points overseas, the task force said.

McCollum said that Iran's goal appears to be to print and circulate up to \$12 billion each year, but it is not known how much counterfeit currency is actually being produced.

The Osborne Association's largest program goes by the formidable title of Assigned Counsel Alternatives Advocacy Project (ACAAP). In a nutshell, ACAAP aims to design community-based alternatives to incarceration for individual defendants and to keep parolees out of trouble by getting them community services or treatment as needed. The staff works with defense counsel assigned by the courts in Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens and Brooklyn to represent indigent defendants. It helps the lawyers fashion sanctions and alternatives to pretrial detention. Several hundred defendants and parolees are helped each year.

Anthony J. Scanlon, director of development for both the Osborne Association and the Correctional Association of New York, said that when the ACAAP program was started in 1985, it was clear that society had to develop alternative sentencing programs to reduce prison overcrowding. It's even clearer today.

"Alternatives such as treatment and intermediate sanctions — including house arrest, intensive probation, drug testing, education, and vocational training — bring at least the hope of positive outcome, rather than the endless cycle of arrests, convictions, return to the streets, and more arrests," Scanlon said.

Because many of its clients are drug or alcohol abusers or have the HIV virus, the Osborne Association looks to their special needs. For defendants, parolees and probationers who have drug problems, the association has a sort of day-care center in the South

Bronx, where they can satisfy the courts' requirements for discipline, structure and accountability and get treatment for their dependency. The center, called El Rio, is experimenting with such nontraditional treatment methods as acupuncture, tai chi (a Chinese system of self-defense); ceramics, and creative writing, in addition to traditional therapies for drug abusers.

Osborne began assisting people with HIV only last September. Its program, called Living Well, "has sort taken off since January," Scanlon said, with more services and support groups being formed. The program provides case management, health-care referrals, crisis intervention, support groups, and family assistance to parolees and their families in the Bronx.

The Osborne Association also looks to the strength of the families of those

caught in the criminal justice system. At Sing Sing prison in Ossining, N.Y., the association's FamilyWorks program offers a 16-week parenting course for incarcerated fathers. As part of their classwork, the inmates learn something about child development, the birthing process, step-families, and contraception. The goal is to help the inmate prepare for reintegration into his family when he's released from prison.

FamilyWorks also operates a Children's Center at Sing Sing, where the inmates can visit with their children in a health environment. About 10 trained inmates help to staff the Children's Center, which is operated weekends and two weekdays a week.

The Osborne Association's ties with Sing Sing are particularly appropriate because Thomas Mott Osborne was warden there from 1914 to 1916. While

at Sing Sing, he established a Mutual Welfare League to run self-help programs for prisoners. In 1915 he set up the Welfare League Association to help parolees. That association and another group Osborne founded, the National Society of Penal Information, were later merged and given Osborne's name.

Osborne's motto for the Mutual Welfare League was "Do good. Make good." That's the Osborne Association's aim, too.

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 24 Wyndham Court, Nanuet, NY 10953-8445. Seymour F. Malkin, the executive director of LEAF, assisted in the preparation of this article.)

A little respect in Chicago:

Human rights policy issued

A general order now outlines the Chicago Police Department's commitment to protecting human rights — the first time in the agency's history that such an order has been issued.

The policy statement, issued July 4, is the first directive by Police Supt. Matt Rodriguez since he was named to head the 12,000-officer department in April. It calls for police officers to treat each individual they come in contact with "fairly" and "equally" under the law.

"Chicago is composed of many communities, each with its own unique culture, lifestyle and problems," said Rodriguez. "It is incumbent on the Police Department to provide fair and impartial treatment and protection to each and every citizen, regardless of their race, color, gender, age, religion, disability, national origin, ancestry, sexual orientation, marital status, parental status, military discharge status



Supt. Matt Rodriguez

or source of income."

While noting that the principles of fair and equal treatment have been "implied and referred to throughout

Police Department directives," Rodriguez said, "this is the first time a single department general order has been devoted to the subject of human rights."

The 48-page document, which was distributed to every Chicago Police Department employee, outlines the agency's commitment to protecting constitutional freedoms, achieving affirmative action goals, and its intolerance of sexual harassment. Guidelines on how to handle the homeless, the disabled, hate crimes, domestic violence, child abuse, and crimes against the elderly are also included in the text. It also lists the types of discrimination that are banned by law and the appropriate means of dealing with them.

The directive includes constitutional provisions as well as Federal, state and local laws that safeguard individual rights, and warns of penalties to officers who violate the statutes.

As stress rises, new help emerges for troubled cops

The director of a new treatment center specially designed for police officers plagued by stress, drugs, alcohol or other problems says he hopes the facility will help reduce the higher-than-average rates of substance abuse, divorce and suicide suffered by law enforcement officers.

The "GuardianCare" center, sponsored by the Comprehensive Care Corp. of St. Louis, opened at the CareUnit Hospital in Fort Worth, Texas, on July 15, and is one of the few such programs available exclusively to police officers. The center's founder, Howard Helwig, a psychologist who with veteran police chaplain Terry Constant designed GuardianCare's programs, said he expects the unit to treat 30 officers a day within its first year of operation.

GuardianCare programs will offer psychiatric and physical evaluations to officers who show early-warning signs of stress, exhaustion or excessive violence; in-patient treatment for drug and alcohol abuse problems; and counseling for depression, family problems and job stress.

According to studies, police profes-

sionals commit suicide at a rate five times higher than the national average. One in four officers is said to have a drinking problem, and they are more likely to be divorced or involved in domestic violence. Helwig added that police officers are more likely to be abused as children, putting them at greater risk for acting out violence on the job and developing drug and alcohol dependencies.

Recently, stress levels among law enforcers have been on the rise, particularly in the wake of the Los Angeles riots and the continuing fallout of the

Rodney King incident, Helwig noted. Some segments of the population view police officers as sadistic, corrupt renegades, Helwig observed, adding to the lack of self-esteem and uselessness many feel.

And there is a stigma among officers about admitting problems and seeking help, although Helwig said that attitude is not as prevalent as a decade ago. "Getting help isn't as badly thought of among cops as it was 10 years ago. I've never had a cop get help and go back on the force and be looked down upon," Helwig told USA Today.

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Cardboard cops & other innovations

Lookout towers, cardboard cutouts, "customer surveys," coloring books and counseling are a few of the innovative tools being used by suburban Chicago police agencies to thwart crime and get closer to the growing and increasingly diverse communities they serve.

Fueled by the trend toward community-oriented, problem-solving policing, the novel approaches to crime-fighting are also helping the departments stretch their fiscal and human resources while improving relations with their constituents, according to The Chicago Tribune.

Patrons of stores, restaurants and bars in Buffalo Grove might see what appears to be police officer Jamie Dunne standing in uniform. But more likely, it's his inanimate double — a life-size

photograph of Dunne mounted on cardboard that is placed in stores to deter shoplifters or in bars to remind patrons not to drink and drive.

Dunne is one of three Buffalo Grove officers whose cardboard replicas stand in businesses that request them. Merchants say the "police presence" has helped to reduce the number of crimes occurring in their establishments.

The Buffalo Grove Police Department began using the "Photocops," an idea that originated with the Houston Police Department, in 1991, according to Deputy Police Chief Ronald Gozdecki. "We were looking for ways of helping the merchant," he told The Tribune. "There was no way we could put an officer in their store full-time so we did the next best thing: We put a

poster of the officer in the store."

In Gurnee, meanwhile, security officers survey the parking lot of the Six Flags Great America amusement park from a "Smokey Bear Tower" — a glass booth atop a 20-foot-high structure similar to lookout towers in national parks. The tower enables visitors to quickly locate and access security officers and also helps to deter car thefts and other crimes. The idea was borrowed from two other Six Flags parks that have similar towers, according to spokeswoman Josephine Zammuto.

The tower is manned by a park security officer equipped with a two-way radio and binoculars who keeps an idea on "everything" — underage drinking, car thefts, assaults and visitors to the park with car trouble, Zammuto told The Tribune. Since the tower was installed last year, the number of car thefts has dropped from 30 in 1990 to 16 in 1991.

Gurnee Police Chief John Ward, who gave the tower its nickname, called the structure "one of the most intelligent things that [Six Flags officials] have done" to improve security at the park. "Every time we have a burglary to an auto, we tie up manpower and it's a very lengthy call. If it's cut down all that manpower, then it just frees up my people to do more important things in the community," said Ward, whose agency has grown from just eight sworn officers in 1983 to 31 this year.

The department also posts officers at a satellite substation located at a huge shopping mall that opened last year. The substation, staffed full time by two officers, is one of the few of its kind in the Chicago area, according to Ward.

Precepts of the community policing philosophy lie at the heart of many of

the programs being used by Chicago area police agencies. Lake Zurich officers hand out coloring books to children in an effort to build a positive view of officers at an early age. To foster improved relations with adults, the Vernon Hills Police Department administers a two-page "customer survey" to individuals who have dealings with police. The surveys ask people to rate the officer's concern, helpfulness, knowledge, fairness and problem-solving ability.

The surveys, which are also used as a training tool, are a way to gauge "customer satisfaction," said Police Chief Gary L. Kupsak.

"What we're doing in law enforce-

ment these days is taking a lot of the things that worked in private industry, looking at customer satisfaction," said Kupsak. "To me, as a police administrator, it would seem that you'd want to know how the public perceives your department."

In June, the Tinley Park Police Department began a program that allows adults with frequent run-ins with police to receive counseling in some instances. It's an offshoot of a program targeting juveniles that began last March. "If you're a growing community and you sit back and merely respond to calls, you're going to lose control of the situation," explained Police Chief James Wade.

KC cops' menu: "snack & crack"

Continued from Page 1

ing to bring us dinner. Unfortunately, because of our policies on gratuities we can't do it. But it's certainly a nice thought."

Whipple was quick to give credit where credit was due, saying she got the idea from a visit to the Oklahoma City Police Department, which, because of a manpower shortage has temporarily abandoned the strategy. Lieut. Sharon Pollman told LEN that Sgt. Brian Blosmo and Michael Sharp, two officers assigned to Oklahoma City's Spring Lake station where she formerly served as a supervisor, came up with the idea of a "lunch brigade."

"That whole idea started in a scout car driving down the street, with my partner and I just so fed up," Blosmo recalled. "It just seemed that no matter how many people we arrested, the flow [of drug traffic] was ever-continuous. I looked over at him and said, 'What we ought to do is start eating in front of that house.'"

Groups of up to 10 Oklahoma City officers each shift began snacking outside drug locations in July 1990. "Officers would get together each week and decide which houses they wanted to sit in front of, and we would rotate our lunch hours on a daily basis so that we could keep the houses tied up for two or three hours," said Pollman. "We never really had a confrontation with anybody, but it shut their business down considerably."

The strategy fit in with the department's commitment to community-oriented policing, said Pollman. And local residents, tired and frustrated by of the constant drug traffic through their neighborhoods, "loved" the idea of the officers eating outside the crackhouses. "While you can't do away with crackhouses this way, at least you can let them know that you know they're there, and you can cut out their activity and get into their pocketbook for a while," she said.

Blosmo said that time and manpower constraints have curtailed the program in recent months. "It's been a real busy summer," he said. "If we weren't so busy, we'd definitely do it again."

"It blew 'em away more than anything we had ever intended for it to do," he continued. The six-year veteran said the tactic was coupled with aggressive

enforcement and patrol activities.

"It had a good effect with the citizens who were tired of this going on in their neighborhood," said Blosmo. "They would come out, and on several occasions would eat with us. Once we were done, we'd put our lawn chairs in the trunk and go back to work. We shut down quite a few [crackhouses] that way."

Blosmo conceded that eating meals in notorious drug trafficking areas is no picnic. "It's not exactly the safest place in town to eat lunch, and you've always got to be conscious of officer safety," he said, adding that no harm came to any of the snacking officers during their repasts.

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Porter:

Why there's no room in our prisons

By Gregory Y. Porter

Prison overcrowding and the deluge of offenders swamping the criminal justice system are no accident. Ronald Reagan, George Bush and the most recent Attorneys General have been strong advocates of "zero tolerance" and "user accountability" for drug offenders. The 1991 National Drug Control Strategy states: "The occasional or so-called casual user, more than the addict, bears a major responsibility for the spread of drug use, because that person imparts the message that you can use drugs and still do well in school or maintain a career or family."

According to the U.S. Department of Justice,

over 50 percent of inmates in state prisons for drug offenses are either first-time offenders or have no record of prior violence. Approximately two-thirds of all inmates in Federal prisons are drug offenders. Moreover, drug-possession offenders get sentenced to life terms at a rate three times that of rapists, and 22 times that of drug traffickers.

Over the past decade, at least 50 percent of all new criminal justice expenditures were directed toward drug law enforcement. Because of aggressive Federal policy, all jurisdictions now spend a much higher proportion of their criminal justice budgets on enforcing drug laws. Local and state law enforcement officials complain that Federal

assistance places too great an emphasis on drug crimes. Local departments thus find themselves restructuring priorities based on Federal aid requirements.

That means less money, time and resources devoted to investigating homicides, rapes, domestic abuse, child molestation, etc. Government programs reevaluate their priorities to keep pace with social change. Within the context of criminal justice expenditures, reevaluation has led to huge increases in anti-drug spending. These increases do not occur in a vacuum, but rather come at the expense of other justice programs.

In 1982, the Justice Department's budget was \$4.269 billion, with approximately \$500 million, or 12 percent, directed to drug law enforcement. In 1988, the total department budget was just under \$7.8 billion, but approximately \$2 billion, or more than 25 percent, was allocated for drug law enforcement. Since 1988, DOJ expenditures devoted to drug law enforcement have continued to climb. Ironically, so too has the violent-crime rate. It is possible that as law enforcement agencies stepped up the "war on drugs," scarce law enforcement resources have been drained from investigating

average time served had plummeted to 30 percent. It is clear that the public's safety was not well served by locking up record numbers of drug offenders.

Now that thousands of low-risk, nonviolent offenders have been incarcerated, the Administration tells us we need more space to incarcerate violent criminals. Why not let the nonviolent offenders? Can't do that, says Attorney General William Barr; we have to have deterrence. Barr also makes the case that incarcerating offenders prevents them from committing more crimes, and that this benefit must be balanced against the cost of incarceration. The evidence with regard to drug offenders does not support this assertion.

The Justice Department reports that 50 percent of drug offenders are first-time offenders or have no violent record. Two professors at Florida State University, David Rasmussen and Bruce Benson, conducted a study for the Florida Legislature of more than 45,000 people arrested on drug charges. They found that 76 percent had no prior arrests and 88 percent had never been arrested for a property crime. Said Rasmussen of the findings: "This study suggests we are incarcerating people

Other Voices

(A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.)

A solid rap on odious lyrics

"It had to have been a bizarre scene, one you'd think could only have been invented by the impersonators of 'Saturday Night Live' but which happened in real life: There was Charlton Heston, filmdom's version of the lawgiver Moses and possessor of one of America's most majestic baritone voices, intoning the lyrics of notorious rapper Ice-T at Time Warner Inc.'s annual meeting. Among the songs covered by Heston [was] a multi-explicit discourse on cop killing. Time Warner shareholder Heston distinctively dramatized the complaint of a growing number of police, police widows and politicians who want the conglomerate to withdraw Ice-T's latest album or face a boycott. Pop music has always had elements that push at the edges of decency, aiming to shock or outrage for reasons of art or profit. Ice-T says he intended no incitement to attack police. But those who have been or could be victims of such attacks understandably fear that listeners may not be so discerning. Their protest is appropriate, and Time Warner should bear in mind its responsibilities as a corporate citizen and listen."

— The Chicago Tribune
July 20, 1992

Blaming rioters is not much of a solution

"Give Dan Quayle his point. Yes, responsibility for the Washington Heights riots does rest 'with those who perpetrated the violence.' That insight and \$1.25 will get the Vice President a token — which he would be advised to use on a subway to Washington Heights. There he would find a community struggling with problems that denouncing rioters does absolutely nothing to resolve. There are plenty of people in Washington Heights who are neither criminals nor rioters but who, nonetheless, harbor deeply ambivalent feelings toward cops. Many spend their days in mortal fear of thugs and drug dealers. As residents of a high-crime area, they need police protection more than most New Yorkers. Yet that largely Latino community is confronted with cops who, for the most part, live a culture and a world away. But while it is true that Washington Heights cops don't tend to live there, there is no proof that brutality complaints — or community alienation — would go down if they did. And wherever they came from, police in Washington Heights would have a nearly impossible job. Cops of the 34th Precinct work in a very dangerous place, often under conditions of extreme hostility. Who could blame any one of them for growing embittered, frustrated or even callous? Or for feeling unappreciated or dispirited? Or for growing angry at being blamed for situations that are not of their creation nor under their control? In an attempt to score some political points, the Vice President draws a bead on rioters. Fair enough. They're an easy target, and they deserve the abuse heaped on them. But what Washington Heights needs is not more ways to denounce malefactors, but ways to bridge a gaping chasm between a troubled community and the cops charged with helping to protect it."

— The New York Daily News
July 9, 1992

Parole Board secrecy puts public safety in jeopardy

"The horrors perpetrated by Leslie Williams, who admitted raping and murdering four teenage girls after he was released from a Michigan prison in 1990, have focused public attention on the state's parole system — and, in particular, the secrecy-shrouded operations of the Parole Board. But as a recent Free Press special report made frighteningly clear, the freeing of Leslie Williams was only one of too many fatal mistakes by the system. Reporters documented case after case of inmates considered 'reasonable risks' for release before serving their maximum terms, only to commit brutal and heinous crimes soon after they were freed. Too often, Parole Board members made hurried decisions without fully reviewing inmates' criminal records and prison conduct, and even without interviewing them. The board is shielded from public accountability, not having to explain judgments — and errors — it makes in granting parole. Abolishing parole is not the answer. Rather than scrapping the parole system, Lansing can — and must — make it work better. Lawmakers should enact sentencing reforms that would provide more alternatives to prison for nonviolent offenders, freeing up scarce cell space for the worst cases. The cynical out-of-sight, out-of-mind attitude that turns prisons into warehouses — and graduate schools for felons — must be replaced with a proper emphasis on the tools of rehabilitation during and after incarceration. At the same time, the Corrections Department should be pressed to find better ways to predict which inmates pose too great a risk to be released before they complete their terms. Above all, the practices that allowed the Parole Board to evade the consequences of its actions must end. It is absurd that board members are not required by law even to reveal their ages, much less the reasoning that undergirds their decisions to release inmates with histories of violence. No one can reasonably demand perfection from a parole system run by fallible humans. But the people of Michigan have a right to demand accountability. They don't have that now — and that absence encourages an atmosphere in which public safety is threatened and more fatal mistakes can, and will, be made."

— The Detroit Free Press
July 22, 1992

"The heavy emphasis on drug law enforcement sends the signal that these crimes are worse than others, that selling drugs is worse than beating your wife or molesting your kids."

violent crimes. Do criminals now recognize that it is safer to commit violent crimes than drug crimes? Do they recognize that they will do less time in jail if they beat, rob or rape than if they sell a couple of grams of crack?

Like it or not, severity of punishment and vigorous investigation of certain crimes reflect law enforcement priorities. The heavy emphasis on drug law enforcement sends the signal that these crimes are worse than others, that selling drugs is worse than beating your wife or molesting your kids. It is no wonder that incidents of rape are up dramatically. Rapists know that drugs are the priority and that because of that, they are less likely to be investigated, tried and sentenced than they were a few years ago.

The result of such myopic policy emphasis has not been greater public safety. Take the case of Florida, for example. While current drug czar Bob Martinez was Governor there, the state embarked on the largest prison expansion in Florida's history. At the same time, however, Martinez pressed for increased drug law enforcement and the enactment of mandatory minimums for drug offenders. The result was as unfortunate as it was predictable. New drug offenders serving mandatory minimums outpaced prison construction, and the state was forced to put many violent felons on early release.

At the beginning of Martinez's tenure as Governor, violent felons served an average of 52 percent of their sentences. When he left office, the

for the use of drugs when they do not commit other crimes. They may be no more a threat to society than people who use alcohol but don't commit other crimes." Nevertheless, the 1991 National Drug Control Strategy calls for "punishments for a range of drug offenders, especially for the casual user and the younger, nonviolent, first-time offender whose presence in the community poses no risk." (Emphasis added.)

The time has come to tell the bureaucrats in Washington that they can't have everything. They can't lock up record numbers of nonviolent drug offenders and then tell us there is no room in the prisons. All they have to do is stop putting the wrong people in there. Of course, many Americans will subscribe to the notion that the nonviolent drug offenders belong in jail, too. However, on balance I suspect that, given the limited resources of government, most Americans would rather see dangerous, violent criminals take the place of drug offenders than build even more prisons.

New York Gov. Mario Cuomo said recently, "I... built more prisons than any governor in [state] history, and it disgusts me." The United States has the dubious distinction of being the leading incarcerator in the "free world." Imprisoning hundreds of thousands of nonviolent drug offenders is the reason why.

(Gregory Y. Porter is Director of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws.)

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Van Blaricom:

K-9 use of force: a biting example of questionable policy

By D.P. Van Blaricom

Most, if not all, law enforcement agencies that use K-9 units agree that application of the dogs to apprehend human suspects constitutes use of force. For instance, Washington State Law Enforcement Standard K-9 Unit Policy 19.1 states that force necessary to effect an arrest includes "the use of dogs." It was in 1981, during my tenure as Chief of Police in Bellevue, that we developed a K-9 capability, and our accompanying manual stated that when "applying the dog[s] as a means of force, their proper use shall be within the same parameters guiding the use of any other weapon." This approach appears to be standard policy throughout the United States.

What is missing, however, is where to place the use of a K-9 on the "continuum of force" that has become the accepted instrument for measuring how much force an officer may apply in response to a suspect's resistance. The National Law Enforcement Policy Center does not address the issue. The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies does not even mention police dogs. Neither the confrontational continuum of the Americans for Effective Law Enforcement nor the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center's October 1991 use-of-force model deal with K-9 units.

All of these professional organizations do, of course, emphasize that in general a police officer may use no more force than is necessary to overcome unlawful resistance. The omission of police

(D.P. Van Blaricom retired in 1985 from the Bellevue, Wash., Police Department after 29 years, 11 of them as Police Chief. He subsequently served four years on the Bellevue City Council, and is now an expert witness and consultant on issues of police liability, and has been retained by plaintiffs and defendants in more than 250 lawsuits nationwide.)

dogs specifically is significant because they are being applied as a use of force all across our nation without accepted guidelines as to what degree of force they represent or how that force is to be proportional to a suspect's resistance.

The typical K-9 weighs 80 to 100 pounds, runs 20 miles per hour and can exert a biting pressure of 800 pounds per square inch, using 42 teeth that were specifically adapted for holding prey, tearing flesh and cracking bones. They can and do cause permanent disfigurement and disability to humans whom they have seized. Accordingly, they are a formidable weapon, and serious wounds inflicted upon persons suspected only of misdemeanors are not uncommon.

They also make mistakes. Innocent citizens of all ages who happen to be in the way of a tracking K-9 are likely to be, and have been, bitten if they do anything but stand fearfully and perfectly still while the dog decides whether or not they are the suspect. According to "The Tactical Edge," a popular officer survival text, the police dog's sense is "by no means 100 percent reliable." The book goes on to estimate that "at least 20 percent of the time, suspects turn out to be someone different from what the dog thinks."

It is well established that police officers may use only that force which is reasonably necessary to overcome a suspect's actual resistance to a lawful arrest. For example, the Revised Code of Washington 9A 16.010 defines necessary to mean that "no reasonably effective alternative to the use of force appears to exist and that the amount of force used was reasonable to effect the lawful purpose intended." The United States Supreme Court recently clarified this concept in *Graham v. Connor*, 109 S.Ct. 865 (1989), wherein they established the "objective reasonableness" standard under the Fourth Amendment.

There are two ways of training police dogs that are distinctly different in the level of force that is



Casey, a German Shepherd with the Nashville, Tenn., police, sparked an outcry in July 1984 when he killed a suspected burglar by biting him in the throat. Casey is shown with his handler, Officer Ronnie Barnes. (Wide World Photo)

permitted to apprehend suspects. Under the "find and bark" method, the dog locates the suspect and barks with such menacing ferocity that the suspect is relieved to submit to arrest by the handler without injury. Under the "find and bite" method, however, the dog has been trained to automatically bite anyone found to be hiding and hold on

until the handler orders the K-9 to let go. In this type of encounter, the person who has been bitten typically struggles to escape from the pain of the bite by thrashing about, even as the handler orders him to remain motionless. The multiple and severe bites resulting from that unreasonable expect-

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Letters

Lit up over literacy

To the editor:

Re: your series on literacy and policing (LEN, May 15, June 15, 1992) — a very nice piece of writing. You captured many thoughts and got some meaningful quotes.

I'd remind readers that the President's Crime Commission recommendations, and later LEEP funds which followed, all pointed us in the direction of new officers having considerable higher education prior to entry into the police service. This has not happened, except in very isolated locations, and what other reason can there be except the absence of appropriate skill levels. My information indicates that there are fewer agencies requiring one or two years of college now than a dozen years ago! That is not a good prognosis for the business, which promised itself to "professionalize" by the mid-1970's.

If all state standards offices followed the lead of Michigan, and required basic skills testing, even more so than "Civil Service" out-of-date and non-job-related tests, the results over time would greatly benefit these job aspirants. Remediation is a great deal easier at ages 18-19 than the experience of failing the police academy at age 21.

Another thought: There are many chiefs around the country who feel, as your lead story indicated, that their officers need a brush-up. One relatively painless way to do that would be to ask a local

college to provide computer access to officers who could use a grammar/spelling/reading comprehension/note-taking "tune-up." It could be fun.

My rationale for the comment that this is the most critical issue facing law enforcement is simply that personnel are the heart of our agencies. They make up over 80 percent of our budgets, they make the discretionary decisions, and they should be the most competent of all the workers in the society. Are we satisfied with where we are?

JAMES STINCHCOMB
Miami-Dade Community College
Miami, Fla.

Gun sightings

To the editor:

In an article on Phoenix in your May 15, 1992, issue, it is written that "[i]t's still a common sight in many Western towns to see people, including minors, packing pistols and other firearms in public." I assume you are not talking about hunting, shooting ranges or adult-supervised plinking, and my discussion thus excludes these. Further, I suspect this was written by someone in New York City who has never bothered to observe the firearms habits of those who live in the West.

I reside in West Texas and one of my areas of interest is firearms behavior. I have traveled extensively in West Texas and New Mexico, including towns and rural areas, and have yet to witness

enough of what you have described to call it a "common sight." I have also traveled in California, Washington, North and South Dakota, Colorado and Montana, and have never seen a minor packing a pistol. Although one occasionally sees an ordinary rifle or shotgun on a gun rack in a pickup truck in rural West Texas and some other places, that is usually as far as it goes. An undetermined number of people may be carrying concealed weapons, but your article talks about people who can be seen carrying such weapons. Surveys show that gun ownership rates tend to be relatively high in the West and in rural areas, but this does not indicate that open carrying is a common sight.

If you have some recent, reliable data on open carrying by minors in the West, I'd like to see it. Otherwise I will just chalk this up to sloppy writing and editorial bias.

RAYMOND G. KESSLER
Chairperson
Department of Criminal Justice
Sul Ross State University
Alpine, Tex.

No scandal here

To the editor:

I was both shocked and dismayed to see Law Enforcement News's front-page coverage of what you refer to as the NYPD's corruption scandal.

How could a reliable publication like yours write such a long article using prior news coverage — much of it inaccurate — without first checking the facts with the principals?

We do not have a corruption scandal here except that which has been created by the local news media and now perpetuated by your publication. We do have a shocking case of six police officers indicted for dealing drugs. This precipitated a competition between local media based almost entirely on unnamed sources and clouded with innuendo.

The Federal probe, which you refer to several times as fact, has been publicly denied by U.S. Attorney Otto Obermeier himself. It was simply an irresponsible and inflammatory bit of reporting by one of our local papers.

When the Dowd case broke, I announced a plan of action, some features of which you refer to in your article. However, I am very disturbed that even that information was gotten from news reports and not from the Department. I would hope that in the future, if you are going to cover the New York City Police Department, you would gather and check your facts either with the Deputy Commissioner for Public Information or my own office.

LEE P. BROWN
Police Commissioner
New York, N.Y.

Brown leaving NYPD for academic post

Continued from Page 1

future of policing in America," said Brown, whose massive reorganization of the department along community-policing lines was one of his first major tasks.

As evidenced by his remarks at the news conference, Brown clearly perceives the philosophical shift as the major legacy of his brief tenure. "My agenda was clear — to implement a new style of policing, a new way of delivering services to the people of this great city: community policing," he said. "We have made tremendous progress since then and have laid a firm foundation so that in the days to come, the city will continue to move in this new direction."

Dinkins said Brown's contributions to the Police Department had transformed the agency into "an institution without parallel" and added that Brown's innovative approach to management had put the department "back in the community, where it belongs."

Scott, 57, said he was retiring because of unspecified health problems that could not be remedied by a routine sick leave. The popular chief, considered by some observers as a possible successor to Brown, said that he had "internalized" his illness and that he could no longer put the needs of the department over his health. "Even when I am on vacation I worry about the department," he told reporters.

A somber Dinkins termed the departures of Brown and Scott "a very sad moment." "I did not try to talk [Brown] out of it. It was not negotiable. It would



Lee P. Brown

challenge our relationship if I tried to talk him out of it," the Mayor said.

Dinkins, the city's first black mayor, said he would soon begin to appoint a search committee to succeed Brown. He said he would not bow to expected demands that he make his choice along racial lines — both Brown and Scott are black — but that he would be looking for "the most qualified person for Police Commissioner."

"We're putting together a committee and I'll tell them to find someone just like Lee Brown," Dinkins said. "The person doesn't have to be African-American or Latino. He just has to be a damn good police commissioner."

In the interim, Brown will be replaced by First Deputy Police Commissioner Raymond Kelly, a Harvard-

educated, 29-year veteran of the department, who is known as a problem-solver and top manager. Dinkins said that Kelly, 50, who is white, would be in the running as a candidate to succeed Brown.

Kelly, a colonel in the Marine Corps Reserve who served in Vietnam, has steadily risen through the ranks since he joined the department at age 21. Prior to his appointment as First Deputy Commissioner, Kelly headed the Office of Management Analysis and Planning.

City officials and police observers said they were stunned by Brown's announcement. Phil Caruso, president of the powerful Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, generally praised Brown's administration, saying that the major issue in which the police union and the Commissioner did not see eye to eye was over the union's insistence that officers be armed with 9mm. weapons. Both Brown and Dinkins opposed the plan, which had support from the state Legislature, although Brown has since agreed to expand a pilot program to field-test the weapons.

"He's been a man of his word, and we liked him," Caruso said. Community policing, he added, will work well in New York "if done with enough manpower."

Under Brown, the department's sworn strength has risen steadily from about 26,000 to 28,950 officers, and the number of officers working foot patrols increased from 750 to more than 3,000 citywide. The increase in uniformed personnel — at a time when municipal

budgets nationwide are strapped for fiscal resources — was the outgrowth of Dinkins's "Safe Streets, Safe City" plan, in which Brown played a major role as planner.

Thomas A. Repetto, president of the Citizens Crime Commission, a private criminal justice watchdog group, called Brown a "champion of public safety" without whom community-oriented policing would never have come to New York on such a wide scale as envisioned by Brown. Repetto also gave Brown's effort partial credit for the drop in the New York City crime rate that has been seen so far this year.

Gerald W. Lynch, president of the John Jay College of Criminal Justice

and who chaired the search committee that selected Brown, said it is too early to say what effect Brown's departure will have on the future of community-oriented policing in New York. "He has been the main driving force," Lynch said. "While it may work in a small town, it is still questionable whether it's going to work here in all of the communities."

Lynch said he feels Dinkins will insist that Brown's successor continue to carry out implementation of the program. "I think that will be his bottom line because he has put his political career on the line in terms of being the toughest mayor on crime in the history of New York."

Study rips LA sheriff over excessive force

Continued from Page 1

was said by the report to be sorely lacking. Complaint forms are only available at station houses, which intimidates citizens from filing reports, and citizens are often discouraged from making complaints, sometimes under threat of arrest. They are often told that they must surrender their driver's licenses so that deputies can check for outstanding arrest warrants.

In cases where complainants are arrested for resisting arrest, deals are sometimes struck in which the charges are dropped in exchange for a withdrawal of the complaint. The report added that complaints often "disappear," are terminated before they are fully investigated, or are not investigated at all.

Only 6 percent of all excessive force complaints against deputies that were tracked by the LASD since 1990 had been sustained, the report added.

The Sheriff's Department was urged to open itself to more citizen involvement in the oversight of the complaint review process, with citizen "participation and involvement at the station level" and "regular civilian auditing and monitoring" of the department. The report also called for an increase in fiscal and personnel resources for the "rapid implementation of community-based policing" at each station.

The report said the department "should put an end to any discouragement by any member of the LASD to the filing of a citizen's complaint." It called for complaint forms to be made widely available at locations other than sheriff's stations. Sheriff's officials must put an end to the practice by some officers to refuse to identify themselves to possible complainants, and the report suggested issuing business cards to deputies that would be handed out upon request. Complainants should have easy access to information relating to a complaint in order to learn its status and what discipline, if any, has been imposed.

Complaints should be conducted under the "sole authority" of "an independent, adequately staffed Internal Affairs Bureau headed by a commander reporting directly to the Sheriff," the report said. It also recommended that the department implement an agencywide "force tracking and early-warning system" to monitor which deputies use more force than others and which stations appear to generate cases involving the use of excessive force.

The report also suggested that the LASD "adopt as a formal policy" a strict prohibition against "intentional headstrikes with any impact weapons... unless deadly force is justified under the same circumstances." It also suggested "substantial reforms" in the LASD's canine unit, which it said had a 28-percent "bite ratio." It also recommended that the LASD "eliminate any institutional bias to deploy dogs against minorities."

Critics have charged that dog-bite victims are "primarily Hispanic and African-American suspects," the panel said, but added that LASD data did not support that charge. Nonetheless, the report urged, the LASD "should regard dog bites as high on the force scale and specifically prescribe the use of less harmful means of apprehending suspects when feasible." [See related article in "Forum," Page 11.]

The department should continue to conduct "proactive, imaginative and effective recruitment efforts particularly for females, minorities, lesbians and gays" and offer incentives to officers with bilingual skills and those wishing to become proficient in a second language. Citing "inconclusive evidence" of the existence of "racist gangs" within the department, the report said sheriff's officials "should take aggressive steps to eradicate offensive station mascots and conduct an immediate, thorough Internal Affairs investigation to identify, root out and punish any severely gang-like, racist, sexist, anti-ethnic or homophobic conduct."

An LASD spokesman said Sheriff Block planned to report to the Board of Supervisors on the recommendations within 60 days. In a statement, Block said he embraced "the spirit" in which the report was submitted and had not ruled out implementing any of its recommendations.

"The Kolts Committee identifies excessive force and discipline as critical issues — I concur," said Block. "As the report makes clear, the department has in the past two years implemented a number of programs and policies to address these problems. What the report recommends is a strengthening and acceleration of these changes while recognizing that there exists some external constraints that must be addressed. . . . It is critical to keep in mind that the vast majority of the men and women of the Sheriff's Department are performing their duties in an efficient and effective manner."

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We read & review:

Gates pulls no punches in memoirs

Chief: My Life in the LAPD.
By Daryl F. Gates with
Diane K. Shah.
New York: Bantam Books, 1992.
371 pp., \$22.50.

By Peter Horne

After much acrimony, Chief Daryl Gates finally retired in June from the Los Angeles Police Department. This marked the end of a 43-year career in law enforcement, 14 of which were as Police Chief of this high-profile police agency. This book, published shortly before Gates's retirement, will probably prove to be as controversial as its lead author. Although the book was completed before the trial of the four police officers involved in the infamous Rodney King incident, in it Gates says quite emphatically that he had little sympathy for the officers' behavior, which was captured on an amateur videotape and shown worldwide.

Employing the straightforward, no-nonsense style that characterized much of his tenure as chief, Gates tells the story of more than four decades in the LAPD, which ultimately earned him the reputation as America's best or worst (take your pick) top cop. Gates's career involved many headline-making events in which he played key roles: the Watts riots in 1965; shootouts with the Black Panthers and Symbionese Liberation Army; investigations into the deaths of Marilyn Monroe and Robert Kennedy; the Hillside Strangler case; the 1984 Summer Olympics; and the ongoing charges of police brutality, from the Eulia Love case to the LAPD's chokehold controversy to the inglorious beating of Rodney King. One wishes that Gates's comments on the riots that



occurred in the aftermath of the King verdict on April 29 could have been included in this book, but that must wait for a sequel or paperback update.

In law enforcement circles, Daryl Gates was known as an effective, hard-nosed police commander who helped pioneer a number of innovations during his tenure as a high-level commander

and later as chief. Gates is credited as the creator and prime mover of the first police Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) team, as well as the widely acclaimed and emulated Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program. The department he headed since 1978 is regarded as generally efficient, sophisticated and corruption-free. As

chief, Gates expanded upon the leadership styles of his predecessors, Ed Davis, Tom Reddin and Bill Parker. Parker, the outspoken LAPD chief from 1950 to 1966, in particular left his mark on the LAPD and on Daryl Gates.

Gates, as Parker's driver/bodyguard for 15 months, and later as his executive assistant, became Parker's protégé. Throughout his career, Gates was deeply influenced by Parker and the "LAPD mentality" that he had instilled. This led to a paramilitary (emphasis on "military"), aggressive police department that adhered to an "us against them" or "we/they" mindset. Anyone who wasn't a (white, male) cop was one of "them" — an "asshole" or worse.

These attitudes of prejudice or intolerance on too many occasions were translated into unacceptable police behavior in the field. Even though this book is in part an apology for the underlying macho ethos of the LAPD, there is no real indication that Chief Gates did anything during his tenure but perpetuate that which had been set in motion by Parker in the 1950's.

With a candor that may surprise even his harshest critics, Gates takes the reader into the inner sanctums of both the LAPD and the Mayor's office to reveal the power struggles, ego clashes, and media manipulation involved in the King incident. His antagonism toward Mayor Tom Bradley is clearly in evidence, as are his feuds with the ACLU and the news media. In his writing, Gates clearly embodies the siege mentality that has afflicted the LAPD for many years.

Gates also speaks openly of his working-class childhood; his alcoholic father; the off-duty boozing of his mentor, Bill Parker; his divorce from

his first wife and his estrangement from his three children; and, most painful of all, his troubled relationship with his only son, Scott, a heroin addict and convicted felon.

Chief Gates admits that at times he has been his own worst enemy. His cavalier "shoot-from-the-lip" statements have frequently alienated politicians, the media, community groups, and even various segments of the public. Gates has been called many things during his career, but certainly not bland or circumspect.

Gates's retirement, in a sense, marked the end of an era in urban policing when tough, strong-willed chiefs like Gates were the rule. He left behind a city in disarray, a sullied police department, and a personal reputation in tatters from the King incident and the recent riots. Gates made some positive contributions to the LAPD and American policing in general, but he stayed too long as chief. Even Gates admits that he should have departed sooner. He probably could have retired on a high note after the glittering success of the 1984 Olympics, but instead he stayed on several years too long.

Daryl Gates tried to do his best for the LAPD and the city it serves, but his best may not have been good enough. In "Chief," Gates has attempted to set the record straight in a provocative and candid book. Both supporters and opponents of him and his philosophy of policing will find this to be a worthwhile, insightful reading experience.

(Dr. Peter Horne, a former police officer, is an associate professor and coordinator of the criminal justice program at Mercer County Community College in Trenton, N.J.)

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Jobs

Police Chief. The City of Portsmouth, Va., is seeking an experienced law enforcement professional who, under general administrative direction, will oversee the effective management of a 294-member Police Department. The Chief will assume primary responsibility for long-range planning, including departmental policy, total quality management systems, problem-oriented policing, and departmental budget.

Candidates should offer any combination of qualifications equivalent to a degree in criminal justice, public or business administration or a related field, and a minimum of 10 years of law enforcement experience, including five years of increasingly responsible police management experience. Advanced studies at the FBI National Academy, Southern Police Institute or other similar institution are desired. The position requires a knowledge of current police administrative practices, the law enforcement accreditation process, applicable laws and recent court decisions, and a sensitivity to the needs of a culturally diverse community of 110,000.

Salary is negotiable. Applications must include salary history and requirements. For an official City of Portsmouth application, contact: Paul C. Butler, 801 Crawford St., Portsmouth, VA 23704. (804) 393-8626. Deadline for applications is Oct. 15, 1992.

Assistant Police Chief. The City of Portsmouth, Va., is seeking an experienced law enforcement professional

who, under general direction from the Police Chief, will assist in the effective management of the Operations, Administration, and Investigation bureaus of the Police Department. The assistant chief will also assume responsibility for long-range planning functions, including departmental policy, total quality management systems, and problem-oriented policing.

The position requires candidates offering any combination of qualifications equivalent to a degree in criminal justice, public or business administration or a related field, and a minimum of 10 years of law enforcement experience, including five years of increasingly responsible police experience. Advanced studies at the FBI National Academy, Southern Police Institute or other similar institution are desired. The position requires a knowledge of current police administrative practices, the law enforcement accreditation process, applicable laws and recent court decisions, and a sensitivity to the needs of a culturally diverse community.

Salary is negotiable. Applications must include salary history and requirements. Minorities and females are encouraged to apply. For an official city application, contact: Paul C. Butler, 801 Crawford St., Portsmouth, VA 23704. (804) 393-8626. Deadline for applications is Sept. 15, 1992.

Police Superintendent. The Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services is seeking candidates

for the position of Superintendent of the Maryland State Police. The Superintendent will be responsible for the overall direction of an agency with 2,400 employees and a budget of approximately \$200 million.

Candidates must be United States citizens and must possess appropriate law enforcement training and experience at a management level of responsibility, as well as a demonstrated ability to coordinate, control and motivate a large scale police organization. Salary range is \$72,896 to \$87,042.

Forward applications to: Secretary, Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, 6776 Reisterstown Road, Baltimore, MD 21215. EOE.

Police Chief. Mason, Ohio, a progressive suburban community of 11,500 population, located in the Greater Cincinnati metropolitan area, seeks qualified candidates for the police chief. The chief will be responsible for the administration and management of a department of 20 employees with a budget of \$1.2 million. The position reports to the assistant city manager/safety director.

The city is undergoing tremendous residential and industrial growth, and thus experience in growing communities and departments is preferred. Acceptable qualifications for the position would include: a bachelor's degree in police administration or a related field preferred; at least five years experience in law enforcement, at least three of which have been in a supervisory or administrative capacity, or any combination of related college education and training or work experience which indicates these skills, knowledge and abilities. Candidates must be able to obtain a valid Ohio driver's license and Ohio law enforcement certification. A demonstrated record of strong leadership and interpersonal, employee and community relations skills is required.

Starting salary is up to \$39,187, DOQ, plus fringe benefits. To apply, send resume and salary history, marked "confidential," to: Howard L. Rogers, President, Rogers, Rogers & Associates Inc., P.O. Box 42342, Cincinnati, OH 45242-0342. Fax: (513) 793-0256. Deadline for receipt of applications is Oct. 5, 1992.

Van Blaricom:

Taking a bite out of bad K-9 policy

Continued from Page 11

tation of a person under attack by a dog may continue for three or more minutes.

Most dog handlers and their influential Police K-9 associations prefer the "find and bite" method, and in fact that is the predominant means of applying police dogs to people in the United States today. Significant exceptions to this practice exist, however, in such large law enforcement agencies as the Chicago and Las Vegas police departments. They have demonstrated that the "find and bark" method is equally efficient but with a notable reduction of seriously bitten citizens.

Most police administrators know little or nothing about the training and use of police dogs because K-9's were not widely used in the United States until the 1970's. Accordingly, the policies on the use of K-9 units have been largely, if not totally, written by the dog trainers and handlers themselves, who at best are of no higher level of responsibility than sergeant. In other words, use-of-force policy as it pertains to police dogs was essentially developed at the street level to create an exception to the rule of necessary reasonableness for use of force, and has not been corrected by administrative oversight. Chiefs signed off on whatever they were told by enthusiastic officers who wanted to sell them on the idea of starting a K-9 unit. This may explain why chiefs who will not permit excessive force through the use of electrical or chemical weapons, batons or firearms will inexplicably permit the use of excessive force by dog bites.

Clearly, this is intellectually irrational, albeit routine in practice. The "find and bite" K-9 is commonly applied with no warning opportunity for the suspect to submit to arrest before being bitten, and it is well known that many handlers let their dogs have a "reward" bite for finding the unhidden and compliant suspect, because dogs trained as biters like to bite.

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *City of Canton, Ohio v. Harris*, 109 S. Ct. 1197 (1989), that "it may happen that in light of the duties assigned to specific officers or employees" [i.e., police dogs and their handlers], "the need for more or different (emphasis added) training is so obvious" [i.e., find and bark instead of find and bite], "and the inadequacy so likely to result in the violation of constitutional rights" [i.e., objectively unreasonable excessive force], "that the policymakers of the city" [i.e., the chief] "can reasonably be said to have been deliberately indifferent to the need."

Given the foregoing examination of the use of force by K-9 units in the

United States, the following conclusions are suggested for the reader's consideration:

¶ It is objectively unreasonable to use a find-and-bite method of training and apprehension when the find-and-bark method can demonstrably provide a lesser degree of force as an alternative for achieving the same purposes.

¶ It is deliberately indifferent to the constitutional rights of suspects, with whom they will foreseeably come into official contact, to train police dogs and their handlers to use objectively unreasonable force.

¶ A find-and-bite-trained police dog should be placed on the continuum of force substantially above impact weapons and just below deadly force.

¶ A find-and-bark-trained police dog should be placed on the continuum of force above weaponless control tactics but below electrical or chemical weapons.

¶ Chiefs of law enforcement agencies should reassert control over their use-of-force policies by objectively recognizing K-9 bites to be the high degree of force that they are, and then regulate them just as they do with other uses of force by their officers.

The K-9 unit is a valuable tool in the range of options for use of force that police officers must have at their disposal, but as with all other weapons, police dogs must be subjected to administrative controls. Failure to do so will establish a policy of deliberate indifference in permitting officers to use excessive force for which the chief and the employing jurisdiction will be held accountable. To the victim of excessive force, there is no distinction between being savagely beaten by a police officer and being savagely bitten by a police dog.

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Upcoming Events

SEPTEMBER

1-3. **Crime Prevention through Environmental Design.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$150.

1-3. **Street Survival '92.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Grand Forks, N.D. Fee: \$149 (all three days); \$125 (first two days only); \$85 (third day only).

1-3. **Vehicle & Team Surveillance Methods.** Presented by the Broward Sheriff's Office, Organized Crime/Command Centre. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$150 (in-state), \$200 (out-of-state).

2-4. **Supercharged Criminal Investigation — Life in the Legal Fast Lane.** Presented by Rollins College. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$225.

3-4. **Law Enforcement Leadership & Supervision Skills.** Presented by Quantico Group Associates Inc. To be held in Woodbridge, Va. Fee: \$280.

7-Oct. 18. **Certificate Program in Delinquency Control.** Presented by the Delinquency Control Institute. To be held in Los Angeles. Fee: \$3,000.

8-10. **Law Enforcement Shotgun.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$295

8-10. **The Reid Method of Criminal Interviews & Interrogations.** Presented by Wicklander-Zulawski & Associates Inc. To be held in Brunswick, Me. Fee: \$320

9-11. **Street Survival '92.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in San Francisco. Fee: \$149 (all three days); \$125 (first two days only); \$85 (third day only).

9-11. **Negotiation as an Administrative Tool.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$225

9-11. **Asian Gangs & Criminal Activity.** Presented by Rollins College. To be held in

Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$225.

10-11. **Executive/VIP Protection.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in San Antonio, Tex. Fee: \$375.

12. **Death Scene Investigation as it Relates to EMT's & Other First Responders.** Presented by NIS Inc. To be held in Little Rock, Ark. Fee: \$45.

12. **DUI Enforcement.** Presented by Police Training of Cincinnati. To be held in Cincinnati. Fee: \$45.

14. **FTO — Training of Trainers.** Presented by Police Training of Cincinnati. To be held in Cincinnati. Fee: \$135.

14-16. **Introduction to Fraud Examination.** Presented by the National Association of Certified Fraud Examiners. To be held in New Orleans. Fee: \$595 (CFE's); \$695 (non-CFE's).

14-18. **Police Internal Affairs.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$425.

14-18. **Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$425.

14-18. **Inspection & Investigation of Commercial Vehicle Accidents.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Phoenix. Fee: \$450

14-18. **Tactical Team Operations I.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$500

14-18. **Sniper I — Professional Marksmanship.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$600.

14-25. **Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Albany, N.Y. Fee: \$575.

14-25. **Supervision of Police Personnel.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$700.

15-17. **Shaping an Ethical Culture in Law Enforcement through Training.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. To be held in Glynnco, Ga. Fee: \$135

15-17. **The Reid Method of Criminal Interviews & Interrogations.** Presented by Wicklander-Zulawski & Associates Inc. To be held in Des Moines, Iowa. Fee: \$295

15-17. **Crime & Incident Analysis.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$150.

15-17. **High-Risk Incident Management.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$250.

16-17. **National Forum on Model Programs for the Mentally Ill/Mentally Retarded Criminal Offender.** Presented by the Office of Special Offenders Services of Lancaster County. To be held in Lancaster, Pa.

16-18. **Investigation of Abused, Battered & Neglected Children.** Presented by Rollins College. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$225.

17-18. **Investigating Conflicts of Interest.** National Association of Certified Fraud Examiners. To be held in New Orleans. Fee: \$450 (CFE's); \$550 (non-CFE's).

17-18. **Legal Remedies for Crime Victims Against Perpetrators: Basic Principles.** Presented by the National Victim Center. To be held in Philadelphia.

19. **Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus.** Presented by Police Training of Cincinnati. To be held in Cincinnati. Fee: \$45.

20-23. **8th Annual Virginia Beach Conference on Organized Crime.** Presented by the Investigative Roundtable. To be held in

Virginia Beach

21. **Traffic Crash I.** Presented by Police Training of Cincinnati. To be held in Cincinnati. Fee: \$225.

21-23. **The Reid Method of Criminal Interviews & Interrogations.** Presented by Wicklander-Zulawski & Associates Inc. To be held in Hampton, Va. Fee: \$320.

21-23. **Financial Investigation Procedures.** Presented by the Investigation Training Institute. To be held in New York. Fee: \$595.

21-23. **Fraud & Governmental Auditing Standards.** National Association of Certified Fraud Examiners. To be held in Los Angeles. Fee: \$595 (CFE's); \$695 (non-CFE's).

21-25. **Crime/Loss Prevention, Level I (Practice).** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$365.

21-25. **Police Applicant Background Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$425.

21-25. **Resolving Uncleared Homicides.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$495

21-25. **Police Intelligence Training.** Presented by the Broward Sheriff's Office, Organized Crime/Command Centre. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$400 (in-state); \$450 (out-of-state).

23-21-25. **Tactical Team Operations II.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$525.

21-25. **Sniper II — Sniper/Countersniper Operations.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$600

21-25. **Crisis Management.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$445.

21-Oct. 2. **Accident Investigation I.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$700

23-25. **First National Community Policing Conference.** Presented by the Portland (Ore.) Police Bureau. To be held in Portland, Ore. Fee: \$280

23-25. **Street Survival '92.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Moline, Ill. Fee: \$149 (all three days); \$125 (first two days only); \$85 (third day only)

23-26. **National Conference on Federal & State Information-Sharing to Combat Crime & Ensure Justice.** Presented by the Justice Research & Statistics Association. To be held in New Orleans.

24-25. **Financial Institution Fraud.** National Association of Certified Fraud Examiners. To be held in Los Angeles. Fee: \$450 (CFE's); \$550 (non-CFE's)

24-25. **Forfeiture Investigation.** Presented by the Investigation Training Institute. To be held in New York. Fee: \$395

28. **Traffic Crash II.** Presented by Police Training of Cincinnati. To be held in Cincinnati. Fee: \$225.

28-29. **Drug Trak III Training.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$275.

28-29. **Locating Hidden Assets.** National Association of Certified Fraud Examiners. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$450 (CFE's); \$550 (non-CFE's).

28-30. **The Reid Method of Criminal Interviews & Interrogations.** Presented by Wicklander-Zulawski & Associates Inc. To be held in Cleveland. Fee: \$320

28-30. **Street Survival '92.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Uniondale, N.Y. Fee: \$149 (all three days); \$125 (first two days only); \$85 (third day only).

28-30. **Monadnock PR-24 Police Baton Instructor Certification Course.** Presented by Pro-Systems. To be held in Bloomington, Ill. Fee: \$295.

28-30. **Computerized Traffic Accident Investigation — Introduction to EDCRASH.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$350

28-30. **Executive Seminar on Terrorism.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$325

28-Oct. 2. **Investigation of Pedestrian Accidents & Human Factors.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in San Luis Obispo, Calif. Fee: \$425.

28-Oct. 2. **Field Training Officers' Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$425

28-Oct. 2. **Basic Financial Crime Investigation.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$500.

28-Oct. 9. **Crime/Loss Prevention, Level II (Technology & Programming).** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$615.

28-Oct. 16. **Crime/Loss Prevention, Level III (Theory, Practice & Management).** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$870

30-Oct. 2. **Legal Issues — Police Personnel Management & Supervision.** Presented by Rollins College. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$225.

30-Oct. 2. **Recognizing Suspicious Bank Transactions.** National Association of Certified Fraud Examiners. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$550 (CFE's); \$650 (non-CFE's).

How About a Date?
LEN's Upcoming Events section has dozens of them in each issue.

For further information

Assessment Center Preparation Institute, Attn: Or Jeff Bernstein, 8440 NW 7th St., Pembroke Pines, FL 33024. 1-800-272-5533.

Broward Sheriff's Office, Organized Crime/Command Centre, P.O. Box 2505, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33303. 1-800-633-0282. Fax: (305) 492-1838

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2727. (800) 323-0037

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Gund Hall, 11075 East Blvd., Cleveland, OH 44106. (216) 368-3308.

Crime Prevention Association of Connecticut, 120 Main St. Danbury, CT 06810. (203) 797-4577.

Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341-2296. (409) 294-1669.70.

Delinquency Control Institute, University of Southern California, Tyler Building, P.O. Box 77902, Los Angeles, CA 90099-3334. (213) 743-2497. Fax: (213) 743-5310

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, (912) 267-2605. Fax: (912) 267-2805.

Florida Crime Prevention Training Institute, Bureau of Criminal Justice Programs, The Capitol, Tallahassee, FL 32399-1050. (904) 487-3712.

Florida Criminal Justice Executive Institute, Ann: Jerry Bahr, Research & Training Specialist, P.O. Box 1489, Tallahassee, FL 32303. (904) 488-1340.

or Law & Justice, Ann: Lisa R Duke St., Alexandria, VA 1 684-5300. Fax: (703) 739-

Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, Southwest Texas State University, West Campus, Canyon Hall, San Marcos, TX 78666-4610. (512) 245-3030. Fax: (512) 245-2834

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

Institute of Public Service, 961 Chestnut St., S.E., Gainesville, GA 30501. 1-800-235-4725.

International Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysts, Attn: Emma E. Fern, President, P.O. Box 52-2392, Miami, FL 33152. (305) 470-5500.

International Conference of Police Chaplains, Attn: Chaplain Robert Rulman, 3811 Madison Ave., Des Moines, IA 50310. (515) 255-6270

Investigation Training Institute, P.O. Box 669, Stelburne, VT 05482. (802) 985-9123

Investigative Roundtable, c/o Joan Shaffer, Pennsylvania Crime Commission. (215) 834-1164. Fax: (215) 834-0737.

Justice Research & Statistics Association, 444 N Capitol St., N.W., Suite 445, Washington, DC 20001.

Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd., Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128

National Association of Certified Fraud Examiners, Attn: Curtis A. Garner, Conference Coordinator, 716 West Ave., Austin, TX 78701. 1-800-245-3321

National Association of Traffic Accident Reconstructionists & Investigators, Attn: Henry S. Camacho, (215) 992-9817

National Crime Prevention Council, 1700 K St., N.W., Washington, DC 20006. (202) 466-NCPC.

National Crime Prevention Institute, Shelby Campus, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6987

National Juvenile Detention Association, c/o Eastern Kentucky University, 217 Perkins Building, Richmond, KY 40475-3127. (606) 622-1497. Fax: (606) 622-6264.

National Organization for Victim Assistance, 1757 Park Rd., N.W., Washington, DC 20010. (202) 232-NOVA.

National Victim Center, 307 W. 7th St., Suite 1001, Fort Worth, TX 76102. (817) 877-3355. Fax: (817) 877-3396.

NIS Inc., P.O. Box 1932, North Little Rock, AR 72115. (501) 374-8565. Fax: (501) 374-0843

Northwestern University Traffic Institute, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. 1-800-323-4011.

Office of National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President, Attn: Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center (CCT), Washington, DC 20500. Fax: (202) 467-9789

Office of Special Offenders Services, 8 N Queen St., Suite 1000, Lancaster, PA 17603. (717) 299-8184

Pennsylvania State University, Attn: Kathy Karchner, 410 Keller Conference Center, University Park, PA 16802-1304. (814) 863-3551. Fax: (814) 865-3749

Performance Dimensions Inc., P.O. Box 502, Powers Lake, WI 53159-0502. (414) 279-3850.

Police Executive Research Forum, 2300

M St., NW, Suite 910, Washington, DC 20037. (202) 466-7820. Fax: (202) 466-7826.

Police Labor Institute, 603 W 13th St., Suite 251, Austin, TX 78701. (512) 495-0145

Police Training of Cincinnati, 5885 Cheviot Rd., Suite 10, Cincinnati, OH 45247-6269. 1-800-733-0181

Portland Police Bureau, Community Policing Support Division, Attn: Jane Brannen, 1111 S.W. 2nd Ave., Room 1552, Portland, OR 97204. (503) 796-3126. Fax: (503) 796-3132.

Pro-Systems, P.O. Box 261, Glenview, IL 60025. (708) 729-7681

Quantico Group Associates Inc., 3904 Lansing Court, Dumfries, VA 22026-2460. (703) 221-0189. Fax: (703) 221-3836.

Rollins College, Public Safety Institute, 1000 Holt Ave., #2728, Winter Park, FL 32789-4499. (407) 647-6080. Fax: (407) 647-3828

David L. Salmon, Ph.D., North Harris College, 3310 Candleoak, Spring, TX 77388. (713) 288-9190.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707. (214) 690-2370.

Valencia Community College, Governmental Services Program, P.O. Box 3028, Orlando, FL 32802-3028. (407) 299-5000, ext. 3265

West Virginia Statistical Analysis Center, Marshall University, 1050 4th Ave., Huntington, WV 25755-2195. (304) 696-6258

Wicklander-Zulawski & Associates Inc., 555 E. Bunkerfield Rd., Suite 302, Lombard, IL 60148. 1-800-222-7789

How much force is too much?

Once again, a major Los Angeles law enforcement agency — this time, the Sheriff's Department — is on the receiving end of a blistering critique of officers' use of force. **Page 1.**

Leaving so soon?

New York Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown, in just his third year on the job, abruptly resigns and heads back to Texas, citing family illness. Observers wonder, "What happens to community policing?" **Page 1.**

Policy with teeth:

A veteran police administrator and consultant says K-9 use-of-force policies may be inadequate or inappropriate. His biting observations appear in **Forum, Page 11.**

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